

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLIII

MAY, 1953

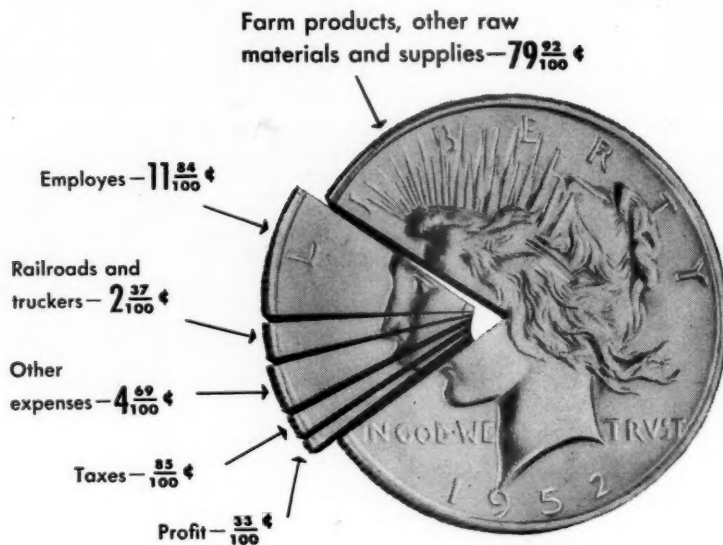
Number 5

CALIFORNIA  
MAY 8 1953  
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*On the Trail*

*Would you produce \$10,000 worth of anything  
for just \$33 profit? We did—in 1952!*



Most of us expect more for our efforts than \$33.00 profit on \$10,000.00 worth of business. But that's how we came out in 1952. The chart above shows—in terms of a single dollar—how Armour's income from a *two billion dollar* business was divided in 1952.

Armour's total check in payment for farm products, other "raw materials" and other supplies was \$1,746,549,768. We paid 67,000 employees a total of \$258,803,040. Railroads and truckers were paid \$51,784,344 for transporting Armour products to consumers. For other expenses such as maintenance, repairs, depreciation, power, communications, insurance, advertising, interest, etc., \$102,585,380 was paid. Taxes accounted for \$18,593,690.

*Out of a total income of \$2,185,456,707 in 1952, all that was left for profit was \$7,140,485—or about one-third of a cent on the dollar.*

We are very much concerned over our ina-

bility to realize an adequate profit last year, just as you would be if your farm or ranch did not pay. Also, we are meeting the situation just as you would—by tightening up all along the line and trying to develop an extra good year to make up for the bad year.

Our net profits *any* year are always extremely small in comparison with the amounts we spend for livestock and raw materials—or the total sales of our finished products—or the salaries paid to our employees. In fact, our total net profit last year was equal to:

—only 41/100ths of a cent for each dollar spent for livestock and other raw materials and supplies.

—only 33/100ths of a cent for each dollar of Armour sales.

*No other industry gives so much service to so many people for such a small profit as the meat packing industry!*

**ARMOUR**

**AND COMPANY**

GENERAL OFFICES, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



—Photo Courtesy Ansgar Johnson

## *It's a Lovely Spot... Shore Lodge, Idaho*

### Site of Midsummer Committee Meetings

**L**OCATED on the shores of Payette Lake in Western Idaho, Shore Lodge is indeed a lovely place, and on June 22 and 23 it is to be the scene of the semi-annual meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council. A mile-high mountain resort, Shore Lodge is located at McCall, Idaho, just 110 miles from Boise.

This will mark the second time the mid-summer meetings of the Executive Committee and Council of Directors have been held outside of Salt Lake City, and all indications point to an excellent event. Rapid City, South Dakota, was the site of the very successful meetings last year.

The idea of holding these meetings away from Salt Lake was conceived to afford sheep and wool growers who could not attend the national conventions, an opportunity to gain an insight into the workings of the Executive Committee and the Council of Directors. It is anticipated that many Idaho growers and their families will be in attendance at Shore Lodge. In fact, advance reservations point to a very good attendance among the members of the

Executive Committee, Council of Directors and State and National Association officers.

Host for these meetings is the Idaho Wool Growers Association, and under the efficient handling of Messrs. John Noh, David Little, Harry Soulen and Mel Claar, a full schedule of work and play is planned.

Although the meetings do not begin until Monday, June 22, many of the guests will want to arrive in time for the courtesy hour which has been scheduled for Sunday, June 21.

At 9:30 a.m., Monday, June 22, the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will convene, lasting throughout the day. A luncheon will be held that noon for the Committee and Council members, at which time it is hoped that Governor Len Jordan and Senators Herman Welker and Henry Dworshak will be in attendance. Happenings in Washington, of course, may prevent the two Senators from attending. There will be another courtesy hour that evening, followed by a banquet, a short program and dancing. There will also be some entertainment in the lobby for the children.

Then at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, June 23, the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council will hold their semi-annual meeting. The Directors' meeting will reconvene after the noon recess if necessary.

In addition to these other sessions, an open meeting of the Vibriosis Committee is scheduled for 1:00 p.m., June 23.

Needless to say, the many problems facing the sheep and wool industry at the present time, make these meetings more important than ever. A cordial invitation is extended to all sheepmen to bring their families and come to Shore Lodge. Many special events will be planned for the ladies and the children while the men are attending the meetings.

The Lodge and the Payette Lakes region offers boundless recreational facilities, namely, swimming, boating and water sports; horseback riding and pack trips into the rugged mountain country; fishing; golfing, tennis, badminton, horseshoes and archery.

Because this is mountain country, woolen sportswear is very proper and acceptable on all occasions.

Reservations should be made immediate-



## SHORE LODGE EVENTS AT A GLANCE

**SUNDAY, JUNE 21:**

REGISTRATION

COURTESY HOUR

**MONDAY, JUNE 22:**

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, beginning at 9:30 A.M.

Luncheon for Executive Committee members at 12:00 Noon. Special guests will be Idaho's Governor and two United States Senators.

Courtesy Hour that evening  
Banquet following with a short program and dancing

**TUESDAY, JUNE 23:**

Meeting of the Council of Directors, American Wool Council, beginning at 9:30 A.M., lasting as long as necessary.

Meeting of the Vibriosis Committee at 1:00 P.M.

ALL MEETINGS ARE OPEN

ly through the Idaho Wool Growers Association, P. O. Box 2598, Boise, Idaho. Every effort will be made to house visitors at Shore Lodge, but there are also many nice motels close by. —Gladys Mike



### HILL MEMORIAL AWARDS

Richard G. Cropsey, Basin, and Yvonne Joyce Nelson, Keeline, are the winning contestants this year for the John A. Hill memorial scholarship award at the University of Wyoming.

R. H. Burns, wool department head in the College of Agriculture and Memorial Trust Committee chairman, in making the announcement, reports that 24 boys and 14 girls in Wyoming high schools had applied for the award, which provides a \$250 grant to each winning contestant during the 1953-54 school year. Awards were made on worthiness of the applicant, including record in school, character, reputation, achievements, and financial need. Registration next fall in the College of Agriculture, which Dean Hill headed for 27 years, is required.

### MEXICAN LABOR BILL PASSES HOUSE

H.R. 3480 passed the House on a roll call vote on April 15, 1953. It extends for three years, or until December 31, 1956, the period during which Mexican agricultural workers may be made available for employment in this country. A similar bill, S.1207, is in the hands of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

### MOHAIR SUPPORT PRICE SET AT 60.7 CENTS A POUND

The national average support price of 60.7 cents per pound (80 percent of March 15 parity) for mohair for the 1953-54 marketing year beginning April 1, was announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 8. Last year's support price was 57.2 cents per pound. Price support on mohair is mandatory under the Agricultural Act of 1949 but its actual use during the coming season is not expected. No support for mohair has been necessary, in fact, since the passage of the 1949 Act.

The National Wool Grower

**Will Have Our Usual Consignment**

**Range Raised**

**SUFFOLKS**

**PANAMAS**

**At the National**

**FRED M. LAIDLAW, Inc.**

**MULDOON, IDAHO**

**WANT RAMS OF HIGHEST QUALITY?**

**You'll find them at the**

**National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah—August 20-21, 1953**



## HAGENBARTH, IDAHO ASSOCIATION DIRECTOR

Dave Hagenbarth of Kilgore, Idaho, was made a director of the Idaho Wool Growers Association at a meeting of its executive committee in Twin Falls on March 16. Following in the footsteps of his father, Frank J. Hagenbarth, who was president of the National Wool Growers Association for 21 years, Dave Hagenbarth has been active in local and State association affairs for several years. As director of the Idaho Association he will represent the most northerly and central eastern portion of the State.

## CALIFORNIA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY HEADLINED

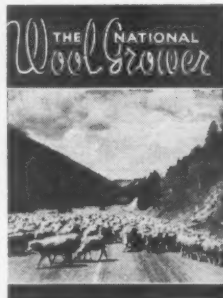
"The Third Greatest Wool Producing State" is the headline under which P. G. & E. Progress tells how important the sheep industry is to California. As the trade paper of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, P.G.&E. Progress has a circulation of approximately 1,250,000 copies per month. If its readers noted this story at all—it was on the front page—their attention must have been directed to the seven wonders of wool which received special build-up.

## IMPORTANT WOOL DISCOVERY ANNOUNCED

A process for producing unshrinkability in wool has been developed in Australia by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, it was announced by the Organization's chairman, Dr. Ian Clunies-Ross, February 25th. He said he hoped that the new process would be on the market within a few weeks, as it would prove of vital importance in strengthening the competitive value of wool against synthetics.

—Australian Wool Consulate General

## THE COVER



Growers Association brings his rank up to "professional."

Our cover picture might be anywhere in the range country along about this time or a little later in the year. Specifically, this band of sheep is moving up Leonard Creek to the top of Dallas Divide, 50 miles south of Montrose, Colorado. With this shot, Secretary Brett Gray of the Colorado Wool

**FRISKIES** has been tested  
and proven through  
generations of feeding!

**YOUR DOGS CAN  
BENEFIT FROM THIS 21-YEAR  
RECORD OF SUCCESS!**



**SINCE THE HEALTH OF YOUR DOGS** is so important to you, experimenting with untried dog foods is something you don't dare risk!

**THOSE WHO RAISE DOGS** for a living know that Friskies Cubes—with 21 years of success—has proven itself on generations of dogs of all sizes and types.

**THAT'S BECAUSE** Friskies Cubes provide every food element dogs are known to need for complete nourishment. In crunchy, ready-to-feed form Friskies Cubes provide excellent exercise for your dog's teeth and gums. Friskies is a combination of 19 separate, high-quality ingredients that provide variety at every meal...with a good, "meaty" smell and taste that dogs love.

**BASED ON 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE** in animal nutrition, the famous Friskies formula means you are feeding a thoroughly tested dog food.

**Tested for generations!** Friskies has been checked and tested on dogs of all sizes and types. At the Friskies Research Kennels on the famous Carnation Milk Farm, generations of healthy, happy dogs have been raised on a diet of Friskies alone!



**FRISKIES MEAL** is the same famous formula as Friskies Cubes...with its 19 separate, high-quality ingredients carefully selected and blended into a true-type meal. When mixed with water it has a tempting texture and delicious "meaty" smell and taste!

**KEEP YOUR DOG  
FRISKY WITH**

**Friskies**

Albers Milling Company - A Division of Carnation Company

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### Assistant Secretary

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Raymond Anchordoguy, Red Bluff, California  
Dan McIntyre, Hotchkiss, Colorado  
John Noh, Kimberly, Idaho  
S. E. Whitworth, Dillon, Montana  
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Gerald E. Stanfield, Weiser, Idaho  
Warren E. Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota  
Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas  
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Phillip B. Kern, Ellensburg, Washington  
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming

### Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association  
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix  
Robert W. Lockett, President  
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association  
151 Mission Street, San Francisco  
Raymond Anchordoguy, President  
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association  
Drovers' Bldg., 1408 East 47th Ave., Denver  
Dan McIntyre, President  
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John Noh, President  
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Montana Wool Growers Association  
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S. E. Whitworth, President  
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Warren E. Johnson, President  
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
McKinley  
Harold Josendal, President  
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Volume XLIII

MAY, 1953

Number 5

414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# WHY THE FUTURE OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY DEPENDS ON ADEQUATE TARIFF PROTECTION

Statement Presented by Executive  
Secretary J. M. Jones of the Na-  
tional Wool Growers Association  
and the Allied Wool Industry Com-  
mittee before the House Ways and  
Means Committee, April 29, 1953.

THE wool growers, together with other interested segments of the wool industry, appreciate the opportunity to present their position relative to the extension of the Trade Agreements Act, as proposed in H.R. 4294.

The National Wool Growers Association is a voluntary and unincorporated organization of wool growers formed to protect the interests of the sheep industry and attempts to speak for the large majority of the 400,000 odd wool and mohair growers of this country.

The Allied Wool Industry Committee is an emergency organization composed of growers, grower cooperatives, western wool handlers, Texas wool warehousemen and the domestic segment of the Boston wool trade, formed for the direct purpose of attempting to protect the domestic wool grower against unreasonable and unfair import competition to which the domestic industry has been subjected for many years.

The impact of imports into the United States of shorn wool has been multiplying so rapidly that a continuation of the practices, made possible by the present Trade Agreements Act, is threatening to wipe out the sheep industry of the United States as an important agricultural and livestock industry.

In less than twenty months, the growers and handlers of domestic wool and lamb have seen their business plunge into an economic situation which now makes it unprofitable from a private enterprise standpoint.



*Memo:*

The article on this page is the position taken by the National Wool Growers Association in regard to foreign trade and tariff protection. We testified before the House Ways and Means Committee and gave this as your position as a wool grower on this important national matter. I want to personally ask each of you to thoroughly read this testimony so that you will understand the daily newspaper items and can discuss the matter with your neighbors, friends and business associates, for unless public opinion is aroused on this matter, the Congress cannot know how to act properly in representing you. After you have read this article, sit down and write your Congressman and Senators your feelings on trade agreements and tariff protection for the wool industry.

Sincerely,

*Ray W. Willoughby*

FROM THE DESK OF -  
RAY W. WILLOUGHBY

It is our belief that only action by this session of Congress can prevent bankruptcy for the industry through changes in the import policy of the Nation to provide a reasonable protection for the wool growers, their workers, and the allied industries with their workers.

There is no question about the immediate emergency need for action if we are to save our industry. In the past twenty months, wool prices have dropped 51 percent. In that same period lamb prices dropped 38 percent. To show the dependence of one segment of our industry upon the other, that drop in the price of lamb includes a drop in the price of lamb pelts from a high of \$12.86 to \$2.85, a 78 percent decline. Because of wool imports forcing a decline in domestic wool prices, the sheep growers of the United States have seen their lamb prices drop \$10 a head or approximately the equivalent of 10 cents

per pound live-weight.

The 51 percent drop in wool prices is not a figure based upon the highest point of the market in the past few years but simply a percentage of what has happened to this industry in the past twenty months. Producers and handlers of wool and lamb are in the middle of a depression and nobody knows it except them and their bankers.

Evidence from the key lending institutions in the livestock industry shows that approximately 90 percent of the producers have now been forced to borrow their operating capital and their position of solvency is so reduced that most of the growers are already mortgaging land and other capital investment in order to maintain their operations. And, as a result, growers are having to sell their breeding ewes and ewe lambs to slaughter in ever-increasing numbers.



Thus, one of America's basic industries finds itself depression ridden in the midst of a national economy for the rest of the Nation which has climbed 9 percent in the same period from an index of 229.5 to approximately 250, near its all-time high. That makes it self-evident that the decline of price to producers has not been accompanied by any decline in the cost of production. Under continuation of import competition for even one more year in the volume and at the prices which have prevailed under the present Trade Agreements Act, there would be no chance for a price improvement in time to save a further serious decline in production and further losses to the producers and handlers of the industry in the United States.

There are other provisions in the Tariff Act which would have given the industry some temporary relief, but these, like the relief provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, were not made mandatory by the Congress, were not enforced and in actuality provided absolutely no protection for the wool growers.

Approximately 100 million pounds of domestic wool shorn in 1951 is still in the hands of private individuals, growers, grower cooperatives and wool handlers. The Department of Agriculture estimates that it will foreclose on about 125 million pounds of the 1952 wool clip tomorrow (April 30). This means that nearly one-half of the Nation's production of wool in 1952 will become a Government surplus stockpile because it could not find a market at the 90 percent parity support level. There is an unknown quantity of 1952 clip wool still in the hands of growers and handlers. We are shearing the 1953 clip throughout the United States. There is no market available for this 1953 clip at anywhere near the cost of production or even at the support level and it will in all probability, go largely into the Government loan program.

Considering the fact that the United States consumed 700 million pounds of grease wool in 1952, while domestic growers produced only 232,373,000 pounds, it is evident that foreign produced wool imported into the United States, under our cost of production, created the price decline on domestic wools which forced American growers into a support program and has made the domestic wool industry an unprofitable business. The American market was completely demoralized by export actions of foreign governments and foreign producers, and currency manipulation was

used to circumvent even the lowered tariff negotiated under the Trade Agreements Act.

Under the trade agreements with wool producing countries, the foreign growers whose cost of production is low are able to transport their wool half-way around the world, pay this lower tariff and still undersell our cost of production. Some of these imported wools are subsidized by their own governments, and that gives them an even greater advantage in underselling the nonsubsidized wool growers in this country.

I have attached to this statement a cost

#### COST COMPARISONS<sup>1</sup>

Per Head of Sheep	United States	Australia
Hired Labor .....	\$3.02	\$ .52
Shearing <sup>2</sup> .....	.40	.12
Taxes .....	.84	.09
Total Cash Costs.....	\$8.45	\$1.91

<sup>1</sup> From B.A.E. study of Sheep Operations in the Intermountain Region of the United States and Australian Commissioner of Agriculture reports for year 1949 (official figures).

<sup>2</sup> Other statistics show the cost for shearing sheep per head in Argentina is 6 cents, in New Zealand 18 cents.

(American industry is most efficient in the world but between 30 and 40 percent of total production cost is labor and it is impossible to compete with low labor standards such as these.)

#### SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL PRODUCTION 1942-52

Year	Number Sheep Shorn (000)	Production Shorn Wool Grease Basis (000 lbs.)
1942	49,287	388,297
1943	47,892	378,843
1944	43,165	338,318
1945	38,763	307,976
1946	34,647	280,908
1947	30,953	251,425
1948	28,649	231,770
1949	26,382	212,899
1950	26,387	215,422
1951	27,357	225,545
1952	28,172	232,373

Source: U.S.D.A.—B.A.E.

(This chart shows wool weights based on weight at the time of shearing. This is called "Grease Basis" because it still contains grease, dirt, etc. When cleaned, weights shrink 50 percent and more. Some charts included in this statement use "Grease Basis" and some use "Clean Basis" as terminology changes at cleaning stage of preparation.)

comparison on figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on cost of sheep operations in the Intermountain States and on official figures from the Australian Commissioner of Agriculture. This chart shows that the cash outlay, per head per year on hired labor, shearing, and taxes, and other costs in the United States is \$8.45 per animal and in Australia it is \$1.91. I think it well to point out here that we could use lower figures than those of Australia because where it costs 40 cents a head in the United States to shear a sheep, it costs 12 cents in Australia but it only costs six cents in Argentina.

I would like to point out here, too, that the American wool growing industry is the most efficient wool growing industry in the world. Arguments that we can economize through increased efficiency to make up for the difference caused by the cost of labor under our American standard of living, are completely fallacious in the livestock industry. It does not matter how much you try to increase the efficiency of your operation, you cannot shorten the gestation period of a ewe and it still takes a year to grow a fleece of wool and the ewe still eats feed every day.

To further show what we believe to be unfair competition with foreign wool imported into the United States, rail rates on such imported wool from Pacific Coast ports to Boston, for forty-thousand pound weights and up, is \$1.69 per 100 pounds. American produced wool shipped from that same West Coast point to Boston costs the American grower and handler \$2.47 per 100 pounds.

To give two examples of subsidized wool coming into the United States and breaking the domestic market, both Argentina and Uruguay use this device. In Argentina the exchange rate was five pesos for an American dollar. Under controlled currency and manipulation, 7.5 pesos were allowed for each American dollar if used in the purchase of Argentine wool and wool tops. Wool top is raw wool that has been sorted, scoured and washed, carded and then combed, ready for spinning into yarn. In Uruguay, where the peso on the official rate was 1.519 per American dollar, the rate was set at 2.35 peso for an American dollar if used in the purchase of Uruguayan wool tops.

Since 1949 wool top imports into the United States have climbed from 1.1 percent of domestic production to 11.8 per-

**GENERAL IMPORTS OF WOOL TOPS INTO THE UNITED STATES**  
**PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES — 1949 - 1952**  
(Thousands of Pounds)

Countries	1949	1950	1951	1952	Index 1949 = 100		
					Percentage 1950	Percentage 1951	Percentage 1952
Uruguay	276.1	1,319.4	6,146.7	15,592	478	2,226	5,647
France	113.7	113.7	1,654.8	1,425	100	1,455	1,253
United Kingdom	263.9	781.4	361.0	378	296	137	143
Belgium-Luxemburg	36.4	11.6	673.4	383	32	1,850	1,052
Union of South Africa	57.6	.....	200.9	257	.....	349	446
Argentina	373.4	2,659.0	3,945.6	231	712	1,057	62
West Germany	14.7	16.3	62.4	1,098	111	424	7,469
All Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,932.1</b>	<b>5,706.9</b>	<b>13,474.7</b>	<b>19,845</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,027</b>

Source: Wool Bureau, Inc. from Government sources.

Examination shows that wool top imports were over 10 times the 1949 volume. In 1949 wool top imports were 1.1% of domestic production of top. In 1952 such importation constituted 11.8% of domestic production. This, of course, displaces domestic wool.

National Association of Wool Manufacturers state "woolen exports to U. S. have jumped 642% from 1948 to 1952, while worsteds in the same period have gained 306%."

1. Imports of woven woolens and worsted fabrics in 1952 reached a 30-year peak of 24 million square yards.

2. Imports of wool tops rose from negligible quantities in 1947 to over 23 million pounds in 1952.

Why our interest in imported wool top, woolen and worsted fabrics? Because the domestic manufacturer is the domestic wool's only customer and the importation of such commodities not only takes away jobs for American workers, but displaces the use of domestic wool.

cent of domestic production. Uruguay's exports of wool tops to the United States in 1952 were 5,647 percent greater than they were in 1949 and total wool top importations into the United States in 1952 were 1,027 percent greater than in 1949. At times, because of the subsidy, Uruguayan wool tops, even after the payment of the present duty, have undersold United States produced tops by as much as 30 cents per pound. The current differential is about 20 cents per pound.

Thus, not only did the American producer lose his market to foreign subsidized imports, but American workers, who in 1949 prepared 99 percent of the tops, lost 12 percent of their production to cheap foreign labor competition.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers on April 13, 1953, issued a newsletter stating that eight million man hours of labor by United States textile workers would have been needed to produce the wool fabrics imported into the United States in 1952. Wool cloth imports reached a thirty-year high of twenty-four million square yards last year. The news release quotes the average wage rate of American workers producing this cloth at from \$1.55 to \$1.65 an hour, while the

wage rate for the same work in Great Britain, the principal competitor of the United States textile mills, averages approximately \$0.40 an hour.

The American wool grower is vitally interested in the welfare of the American textile industry because the domestic manufacturer is the domestic grower's only customer and this is further displacement of the American wool growers' market.

In 1940, just before Pearl Harbor, importation of foreign wool amounted to 38 percent of domestic production and a strong American industry was ready to produce needed apparel wool for the Armed Forces. Now, twelve years later, after the lowering of tariffs under the trade agreements, foreign wool imports in 1952 amounted to 72 percent of the domestic consumption of the United States.

The next chart attached to this statement shows that the 1935-39 average of wool imports amounted to 20 percent of domestic consumption and it further shows how, in the last six years, the import quantities and percentages have climbed to the present figure of almost three-fourths of American use of wool.

These import competition conditions have simultaneously accounted for a decline in

sheep population in the United States in those same years from 46,300,000 in 1940 to 28,172,000 in 1952. The comparison of the chart on imports and the chart on shorn wool production and number of sheep shorn is evidence of the impact of the import competition.

While all wool production was declining, wool consumption was increasing in the United States by leaps and bounds. The next chart shows that wool consumption in the United States between the 1934-38 period to the 1946-52 period was increasing 54 percent per capita, while world consumption of wool was declining 6 percent per capita.

Attempts of the American producers to solve their other problems of production have been to no avail in the face of this importation of foreign wool at prices below American costs of production, resulting in 41 percent of the wool and lamb producing ewes on the sheep ranches of the United States being sent to the slaughter house, this in the face of warnings from Government that even the national welfare is involved in the decline of the production of wool in the United States. The 1950-51 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says on page 489:

"We want to keep our wool industry vigorous because wool is essential to our national health and security; the Armed Forces consider wool a strategic and essential material. Domestic wool production, even in peacetime, has never been equal to consumption. Normally we produce only from one fourth to one-third of our total requirements. To meet any emergency we should produce at least two-thirds of our normal requirements of apparel wool."

The United States Senate Joint Committee on the Economic Report says in Senate Document 100 of the Second Session of the 82nd Congress on page 1:

"Our domestic wool clip 'is averaging only about half' the rate of production required for military use during World War II and 'the foreign wool which we are using today to supplement our domestic production requires shipping over sea lanes of minimum distances of 5,000 to 8,000 miles. To depend upon imports over extended supply lines in time of war is not realistic'."

(Conservation in Military Textiles, by Dr. Stephen J. Kennedy, Quartermaster Review, November - December, 1951.)

# **UNITED STATES PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL**

**Average 1935-39 and 1947-1952**

Millions of Pounds, Clean Basis

Year	PRODUCTION (all apparel)	CONSUMPTION		IMPORTS		Imports as o/o of Consumption Apparel
		Total	Apparel	Total	Apparel	
1935-39	207	377	281	152	56	20
1947	153	698	526	399	259	49
1948	137	693	485	479	246	51
1949	120	500	339	273	155	46
1950	119	635	437	467	250	57
1951	118	484	382	361	272	71
1952	123	463	347	368	249	72

Source: Wool Bureau Inc. from Government statistics.

## **CHANGES IN WOOL ECONOMY CONSUMPTION OF CARPET & APPAREL WOOL**

	World	United States	World Excluding United States
<b>1934-38, average</b>			
Consumption, Mil. lbs., clean .....	2,058	330	1,728
Population, Millions .....	2,133	128	2,005
Per Capita consumption, lbs. ....	0.96	2.6	0.86
<b>1946-52, average</b>			
Consumption, Mil. lbs., clean .....	2,402	601	1,801
Population, Millions .....	2,377	149	2,228
Per Capita consumption, lbs. ....	1.01	4.0	0.81
<b>Percent change, prewar to postwar</b>			
Consumption .....	+ 17%	+ 82%	+ 4%
Population .....	+ 11%	+ 16%	+ 11%
Per Capita consumption .....	+ 5%	+ 54%	- 6%

Source: Wool Bureau, Inc., from Government Sources

It is self-evident that there is no possibility of building a strong domestic sheep industry or even maintaining the welfare of the present industry production so long as the market place and market price are controlled by subsidized and cheap foreign imports while a major portion of the domestic clip is in the hands of the Government under a loan support subsidy program.

Upset marketing conditions as production declined and the huge drop in the price of pelts have caused a corresponding decrease in the market price of lambs and prevented the meat production of the sheep industry from in any way offsetting

the losses of wool production. And now the industry is facing the new threat of the increased importation of frozen lamb carcasses.

The solution to our problem lies in the immediate discontinuance of the present trade agreement program as it has been carried out under the present Trade Agreements Act.

We in the domestic wool growing industry are united in unalterable opposition to any continuation of the Trade Agreements Act under the terms and conditions of the Act as it now exists. As the group of Americans, who more than any other can be pointed out as the horrible example of

what can happen to American producers and workers, we feel it is time that Congress takes back to itself and to its arm, the Tariff Commission, the authority in the Constitution to handle foreign trade and tariff matters.

We endorse the efforts to promote foreign trade yet protect the jobs, the production and the standard of living for our people. We believe H.R. 4294 would do the necessary things to enable us to trade with our neighbors in foreign countries yet would not wipe out whole segments of our economy as the past foreign trade policies have done to us in the sheep business.

We agree with the one-year extension provision of H.R. 4294 but not for the reasons ascribed to some, to give administrative officers time to study the situation and form a policy. We believe the Congress was elected to form the policy on tariff and foreign trade matters, should assume that responsibility which is constitutionally placed upon it and that this committee, with its many years of study and experience, is capable of assuming the authority given them for originating all measures by which the United States Government raises revenue. Certainly tariff matters fall within that category and that is the chief method, in our opinion, which should be used by our Government in regulating imports of foreign wool.

It is for that same reason that we support the clause in section 3 of H.R. 4294 which requires a report to the President by the Tariff Commission, as an arm of Congress, before a trade agreement can be entered into by the Executive Branch.

It is why we support the provision in section 4 of the bill which requires the Executive Branch to recognize the peril point set by the Tariff Commission; and why we support the clauses in section 6 which again, through the Tariff Commission, gives to Congress the right to determine whether or not domestic workers, miners, farmers, or producers require relief from unfair foreign competition.

Most certainly we agree with the provision in section 8 of H.R. 4294 which makes mandatory the decisions of the Tariff Commission in regard to section 22 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. And in that same section, it seems to us only reasonable that a time limit should be placed on the decisions to be reached by the Tariff Commission.

Last September, the Tariff Commission held hearings on wool under section 22 at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture. Had that been acted on promptly and favor-



## SALE OF C.C.C. WOOLS TO JAPAN ASKED BY PRESIDENT WILLOUGHBY

THE sale of 125 million pounds of American wool to the Japanese government was proposed Friday, May 1, 1953 by Ray W. Willoughby, President of the National Wool Growers Association, in testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee in Washington. This wool is now in Government hands as a result of Commodity Credit Corporation foreclosure April 30 on wool produced in 1952 and placed under Government loan at 90 per cent of parity. The Department of Agriculture refused to extend their foreclosure date on the loan to give sufficient time for the industry to further explore talks already started with the Japanese government on the possibility of removing a surplus stockpile from the American market, Mr. Willoughby explained to the Committee.

"There was no need for a surplus to develop on the American market," President Willoughby said, "except that the United States Government import policies flooded the domestic market with cheap and subsidized foreign wool from countries seeking American dollars." He asked that the Government explore every possibility of removing this "unnecessarily surplus" stockpile.

ably, and then had it met with the approval of the Executive Branch, as provided under the present Act, then the American taxpayers would not have so many millions of dollars invested in loans for 1952 clip wool on which the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced it will foreclose at midnight tomorrow night. On Friday morning of this week, the United States Government will be the owner of another stockpile of a domestic farm product while our markets were taken by foreign imports and thousands of American wool growers will have to curtail production, with hundreds going completely out of business.

Gentlemen, we have reason, and reason plenty, to approve of the Simpson Bill. We believe it to be a recognition by Congress of the plight of hundreds of thousands of farm producers and millions of American workers who must have protection against those who would use a glittering propaganda phrase, such as "Trade, Not Aid," to export our standard of living in return for cheaply produced foreign products, with no regard for the damage done to those of us in some industry like wool growing.

I would like to point out that the argument that the United States economy has done well under the past lowering of tariffs under the trade agreements negotiated, is based upon a fallacious premise. Actually war and defense spending and deficit financing in this country to send dollars to foreign countries in the rehabilitation and cold war spending, have actually prevented us from feeling the full impact of damage that these trade agreements would otherwise have caused.

We know whereof we speak, because not even all of those things could prevent the lowering of tariffs and the circumvention of even those lower tariffs by foreign government subsidies and currency manipulation, from wiping out half the American sheep and wool production. We believe it imperative that this Congress pass such a measure as H.R. 4294 so that in our promotion of world trade, we maintain our own economy, or we shall never have the tax income to pay our debts.

That is why we believe the clarification contained in this bill of what constitutes injury to American workers and producers is much more realistic than the nebulous

terms in previous measures, which whatever the intent of Congress at the time they were passed, permitted the wiping out of many businesses and industries besides wool production. I refer to the clauses such as in section 3 of the bill and those occurring in like phraseology in other sections.

We endorse section 14 of H.R. 4294, which adds a seventh member to the Tariff Commission. Certainly with this a bi-partisan arm of the Congress, we feel it eminently unfair that a petitioner for relief from unfair foreign competition could find himself, in effect, ruled against due to a deadlock between an even number of commissioners. When the Tariff Commission deadlocks today, the petition is lost. To insure the intent of Congress that a decision be reached by the Tariff Commission on these matters, we feel it is necessary to add a seventh member. All in all, we feel H.R. 4294 is a reasonable solution to the problems created by the past policies on foreign trade and the negotiation of trade agreements without consideration for the very real damage being done to our own people.

Confusion and damage to American agriculture and its labor has resulted from the transfer of power from the Congress to the Executive Branch of our Government on this matter of trade agreements. We earnestly request the Congress to again take unto itself, the setting of limits beyond which the Executive Branch cannot go in the matter of tariffs; and, to set those limits on the basis of representation of the American people, rather than passing permissive legislation which has in the past put these matters almost entirely in the hands of the State Department people negotiating with foreign governments.

Believing that we can develop an equitable foreign trade with a tariff system that is just, fair and balanced and with an impartial method of approaching the problems involved in equalizing elements of foreign and domestic costs which are beyond the control of the American producer and worker, such as taxes, living standards, low foreign wages and foreign government subsidies, we feel that H.R. 4294, as introduced, is a sound approach. We therefore request this committee to report this bill favorably to the Congress, for unless this Congress does take some such action, there will be no wool growing industry in the United States. We have neither the capital nor the credit rating to borrow on our sick industry, enough money for us to stay in business while somebody studies the problem yet another year.

## The Washington Log

WE were once told that to think a thought required the least energy of man's activities; to combine that thought with action, uses up more energy, but the biggest toll of all is exacted when one attempts to convert others to his line of thinking and to act in conformity with it. That being true, the energies of Association representatives in Washington are taxed considerably at all times. We can never recall, however, when such an intensive strain has been put upon them as at present. Here is their calendar:

April 29: Executive Secretary J. M. Jones presents the opposition of the National Wool Growers Association and of the Allied Wool Industry Committee to the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act unless there is greater assurance against detrimental action as provided by H.R. 4294, the so-called Simpson bill.

April 30: Executive Secretary Jones tells the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in its lengthy hearings on "Agricultural Imports and Exports and Their Effect Upon Price Support Programs," how production and marketing of lamb has been injured through meat imports and especially through wool imports.

May 1: Association President Ray W. Willoughby, who is also Chairman of the Allied Wool Industry Committee, will show how seriously domestic wool producers have been affected by foreign wool imports. (James Lemmon, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, will testify on the "impact of foreign imports on the marketing of domestic clips." The financial plight of the industry and individual growers as a result of domestic market conditions, will be handled by I. H. Jacob, secretary of the Producers Livestock Loan Company, Salt Lake City, for livestock financing agencies.)

Opportunity to present to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee the need for immediate action on "Parity Protection Amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1949," is being given to President Willoughby, Secretary Jones, Secretary Brett Gray of Colorado and Secretary Ernest Williams of Texas.

Back of all these presentations lies a tremendous amount of work in assembling facts and figures and compiling them into charts and tables to prove the positions taken. That this job has been handled in a comprehensive and intelligent manner by Secretary Jones and Robert Franklin, public relations counsel for the Allied Wool

## COUNTERVAILING DUTIES IMPOSED ON URUGUAYAN WOOL TOPS

Secretary of Treasury Humphrey told the House Ways and Means Committee, on May 4, investigation had disclosed Uruguay was using currency manipulation to pay bounty on wool tops exported to U. S. He said immediate imposition of countervailing duties under section 303 of the Tariff Act had been ordered. He did not mention Argentina or raw wool.

Senator Cordon of Oregon wired on May 6 that the Treasury Department had ordered a countervailing duty in the amount of 18 percent of price paid be placed on wool tops from Uruguay.

Industry Committee, is obvious from the statements or briefs submitted. Two of them are printed in full in this issue: the statements on H.R. 4294 and the effect of imports on lamb production. Other statements, including that of President Willoughby, will be given next month. Everyone connected with the sheep industry will want to read these briefs closely. Since they are well written, they are easily read.

Then, as if all this were not enough,

## NEW TARIFF COMMISSIONER

Joseph Talbot, former Congressman from Connecticut, was sworn into office as a member of the United States Tariff Commission the week of April 13. Mr. Talbot, a Republican, had the endorsement of the National Wool Growers Association and the Allied Wool Industry Committee. In the Senate hearings before his confirmation, he cited wool as an outstanding example of a commodity which needed protection by tariff from foreign import competition.

preparation must be made for the hearings on the Uniform Federal Grazing Land Act (H.R. 4023), which the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hold May 20, 21 and 22. It is expected also that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will conduct its hearings on S.1491 concurrently with those in the House or immediately following.

The odds against which the sheep industry is fighting in attempts to secure adequate protection against foreign imports have been covered all to well through general newspaper reports. Well known, too, is the tremendous task involved in connection with the proposed land act. The emergency calls for the very active support of every member of the industry to his State and National Wool Growers' organizations and to the Allied Wool Industry Committee.

## Basque Herders Asked To Register With Consul

ALL Basque sheepherders secured under the special sheepherder act (P.L. 307) who did not leave Spain before January 1st this year, ran into considerable delay in getting official Spanish Government clearance, President John P. Bidegaray of the California Range Association made known in a special bulletin of April 8, 1953. The matter has now been adjusted and the men were moving in some volume the first week in April.

All men coming in from Spain, the California Range Association states, should register with Marcelino Fernandez, Acting Consul General of Spain, 58 Sutter Street, San Francisco, immediately for their own protection. In writing the Consul, they should give their name and address. Sponsors of the men are asked to call this matter to the attention of their new sheepherders.

• • • • •

Plans are also being made by Robert Franklin, Secretary of the California Range Association, in conferences with various Washington departments for the importation of herders under the Omnibus Immigration Act. As some changes are being proposed in the administration of the Immigration Division of the Department of Justice, there may be delay in drafting final rules and regulations covering the handling of these immigrations.

The sheep industry is particularly interested in this Act because it provides that the first 50 percent of the quota for each quota area shall be filled from skilled workers needed in this country.

The National Wool Grower



## President Seeks One Year Extension of Trade Act

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, in the special message to Congress on April 7, recommended that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be given immediate study and extended for a period of one year. The action was proposed as an "interim measure" to allow for a "thorough and comprehensive re-examination of the economic foreign policy of the United States."

"Our trade policy is only one part, although a vital part, of a larger problem," President Eisenhower stated. "This problem embraces the need to develop, through cooperative action among the free nations, a strong and self-supporting economic system capable of providing both the military strength to deter aggression and the rising productivity that can improve living standards."

• • • • •

"The building of a productive and strong economic system within the free world—one in which each country may better sustain itself through its own efforts—will require action by other governments as well as the United States over a wide range of economic activities. These must include adoption of sound internal policies, creation of conditions fostering international investment, assistance to under-developed areas, progress toward freedom of international payments and convertibility of currencies, and trade arrangements aimed at the widest possible multilateral trade. In working toward these goals our own trade policy as well as that of other countries, should contribute to the highest possible level of trade on a basis that is profitable and equitable for all. The world must achieve an expanding trade, balanced at high levels, which will permit each nation to make its full contribution to the progress of the free world's economy and thus share fully the benefits of this progress."

The President directed Edgar B. Brosard, chairman of the Tariff Commission, on April 9 "to immediately investigate agricultural imports and recommend action for placing such as are now embodied under section 104 of the Defense Production Act under ban through section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act." It has been proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture that section 104 of the DPA be eliminated in the extension of that Act, which expires June 30, 1953, as it "is a mandatory proceeding which permits no negotiation and works a hardship upon our policy of encouraging foreign trade." The products now covered under section 104

and which it is now proposed to handle through section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, (this permits the imposition of import quotas or fees on agricultural commodities coming into this country in such amounts as to interfere with price support programs) are: dairy products, peanuts and peanut oil, flaxseed and linseed oil, tung nuts and tung oil.

## New BLM Administrator



EDWARD A. WOOSLEY  
New BLM Administrator

EDWARD A. Woosley, Idaho State Land Commissioner, has been selected as the Administrator\* of the Bureau of Land Management by Secretary Douglas McKay. He is scheduled to succeed Dr. Marion Clawson on May 1. Dr. Clawson, who is a Civil Service appointee, protested his demotion by Secretary McKay from the directorship to an advisory position without a hearing on the reasons for such action. With the publication of this statement by Dr. Clawson, Secretary McKay asserted that such a protest indicated Dr. Clawson would be out of harmony with the administration and therefore dismissed him from the Department.

In handling the position of State Land Commissioner for Idaho since 1947, Mr. Woosley has made an outstanding record in the opinion of those familiar with his work and accomplishments. Prior to 1947 he served as a field representative for the Idaho State Land Department, field man for the Southern Idaho Protective Association and secretary of the Farm Loan Association of the Federal Land Bank.

He has been active with the Western States Land Commissioners Association,

Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association and the Bogus Basin Recreation Committee. Mr. Woosley also represented Idaho on the Columbia Basin Interagency Commission and during that service became acquainted with Secretary McKay, then Oregon's governor.

Mr. Woosley was born in Malad, Idaho, June 18, 1902; graduated from the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, in 1920 and married Miss Iona Palmer of Malad in that same year. The Woosley's have two sons and a daughter.

\*Since Mr. Woosley is not a Civil Service appointee, he will have the title of administrator instead of director, it is reported.

## National Farm Congress Draws Large Crowd

APPROXIMATELY 2500 livestock producers, feeders, farmers and representatives of allied industries crowded into the Denver Stockyards Stadium on April 7 to hear Secretary of Agriculture Benson talk about agricultural problems and to give him "grass-roots" thinking on how some of the agricultural difficulties might be treated.

The occasion was the first annual National Farm and Ranch Congress and those who attended were united in praise for the Livestock and Agriculture Committee of the Denver Chamber of Commerce who inaugurated the event.

Secretary Benson chose as the subject for his talk, "Inherited Problems," which he listed as: (1) A dollar which will buy only half as much as it would ten years ago; (2) A national debt of over \$285 billion; (3) A decline in prices of farm products; (4) High farm costs; (5) Price supports that are putting farm products into storage rather than into stomachs; (6) Price support activities that have upset foreign trade and drawn foreign products to us like a magnet.

A round table discussion gave representatives of the various farm and ranch groups an opportunity to answer the question, "Is a support program the complete answer for sound agriculture and the livestock industry?" National Association Secretary J. M. Jones said the answer was "no" from the standpoint of the domestic sheep industry. Outlining the sheepman's major difficulties, he proposed the Parity Protection Amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1949 as a solution to the chief problem, which he declared to be "one of simple economics—tied up with foreign and domestic competition for the American wool market."



**T**HE Nation-Wide Committee organized (National Wool Grower, April, 1953, Page 6) to coordinate efforts to obtain tariff protection for American producers and workers in agriculture and industry, met at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1953. Between 100 and 150 representatives of the various agricultural and industrial groups behind this committee, including Executive Secretary J. M. Jones of the National Wool Growers Association and Robert Franklin, Public Relations Counsel of the Allied Wool Industry Committee, shaped up and adopted formal objectives and outlined work procedures.

Everybody attending the meeting was getting testimony ready for the House Ways and Means Committee hearings on the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and particularly in support of the Simpson Bill (H.R. 4294). O. R. Strackbein of Washington, D. C., is chairman of the Nation-wide Committee and President Ray W. Willoughby of the National Wool Growers Association is a member of the 15-man committee selected to steer the organization. The objectives of the Nation-wide Committee are given in full.

## OBJECTIVES

### OF THE NATION-WIDE COMMITTEE

**T**HE general objective of the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy is to marshal the full strength of domestic producers, farmers, miners and workmen who are menaced by unnecessary or unfair import competition which is disruptive of production and employment and of the national security.

The need for action is heightened by the demonstrated propaganda powers of those who support the "Trade, Not Aid" slogan, some of whom have publicly advocated outright adoption of free trade.

The specific objectives are declared to be:

- 1 -

Coordination of the interests and efforts of the groups of industry, agriculture and labor throughout the country that are confronted with the problem of injurious imports;

- A. to obtain fair and equitable legislation and administration of our foreign trade laws;
- B. to bring before the public the available basic facts on tariffs and trade that have been ignored or hidden by the "Trade, Not Aid" propagandists no less than by executive departments and official study boards of the Federal Government.

- 2 -

Demonstration of the economic importance and the widespread distribution of the many producers in this country who are interested in safeguarding our production and our living standards against destruction or serious impairment by unnecessary or unfair imports;

- A. by showing the extensive geographical distribution of these producers;
- B. by showing how many millions of people are employed or supported by them;
- C. by establishing the essential and fundamental character or the economic soundness of the affected industries and branches of agriculture concerned, and
- D. by indicating the dependence of our national economic stability and security upon the preservation and reasonable safeguarding of these many and varied industries rooted in every State of this country.

- 3 -

Limitation of protective measures to such rates or regulations as may be necessary to assure domestic producers a continuing fair share of the domestic market under

conditions that will avoid injury from unfair import competition.

We fully recognize the need of as high a volume of foreign trade as may be attained without endangering our own economy or security.

By meeting the problem of imports in accordance with these principles, injury to the domestic economy may be prevented hand in hand with a liberal trade program designed to assure a maximum of foreign trade.

### Status of Section 22 Wool Study by Tariff Commission

**T**HE Department of Agriculture has indicated its concern about the failure of the Tariff Commission to make known its recommendations based on the investigation to determine whether or not wool and wool top imports are making the wool price support program ineffective.

Present status of the matter was given by Chairman Edgar B. Brossard of the Tariff Commission in his statement before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on the role of the Tariff Commission in the administration of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"The fifth investigation under section 22 was directed by the President and instituted by the Commission, September 2, 1952," Mr. Brossard stated. "This investigation was for the purpose of determining whether wool or wool tops are being or are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the wool price support program undertaken by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to section 201 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. Public hearings in this matter were completed by the Commission on October 1, 1952. Findings in this investigation have not as yet been made, for reasons which I believe it would not be in the public interest to disclose. I wish to assure you, however, that the Commission's delay in making its findings in this case is not necessarily prejudicial to the public interest."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson, it is reported, has also conferred with the Treasury Department in regard to the imposition of countervailing duties under section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Requests for such action have been repeated at various times since early in 1952. It may be possible, as a result of this recent meeting, that some action will be forthcoming very shortly.

The National Wool Grower

# Benson's Foreign Trade Views

Excerpts from Statement to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, April 9, 1953

THE strengthening of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act principally by granting the Secretary of Agriculture authority to impose quotas or import fees "on an interim basis pending decision by the Tariff Commission and action thereon by the President" was recommended by Secretary of Agriculture Benson in his appearance before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on April 9, 1953.

Secretary Benson was the first witness to testify in these extensive hearings on Agricultural Exports and Imports and Their Effect upon the Price Support Program, scheduled to run through May 19th. Representatives of the sheep industry will be heard May 1st.

With section 22 strengthened, Secretary Benson does not think it will be necessary to continue section 104 of the Defense Production Act. The Secretary's conclusions on these points are given here. They were preceded by a presentation and interpretation of foreign trade statistics.

"I am sure the Congress would not enact a statute making mandatory the support of the world price of agricultural commodities at 90 percent of American parity. Yet that is what the present mandatory supports mean if we do not have a readily available and effective method of controlling imports of those commodities or products whose prices are maintained here above world levels by price support or marketing order programs.

## Legislative Remedies for Excessive Imports Attracted by Price Supports

"In recognition of the fact that a stimulation of imports can impose an intolerable burden on a price support program, the Congress enacted section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This section provides for the imposition of import quotas or import fees whenever imports of any agricultural commodity or product thereof render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any price support or marketing order (and certain other) program. This is permanent legislation.

"Although section 22 was originally enacted in 1935, it was very little used. It calls for investigations by the Tariff Commission after recommendation by the Secretary of Agriculture. Only five such investigations have been instituted in the past 17 years. Experience has shown that these investigations are long drawn out and this procedure has proved to be wholly ineffective to meet the problem.

"This is indicated by our experience with wool. Wool price support is mandatory at such relation to parity between 60 and 90 percent as determined necessary to encourage an annual production of approximately 360 million pounds of shorn wool. Current production is considerably below this goal and wool is currently being supported at 90 percent of parity. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that imports of wool were interfering with the wool price support program, the Presi-

## MORE FROM CROPS, LESS FROM LIVESTOCK

Farmers received 33.1 billion dollars from marketings last year in the country as a whole. This was 2 percent above 1951. The total volume of farm products sold in 1952 was 6 percent larger than the previous year, but the weighted average of prices received was down 4 percent. Receipts from livestock and products last year were 18.5 billion dollars, down 5 percent from 1951. Crop receipts, on the other hand, were 14.6 billion dollars, showing a gain of 12 percent.

This is the national picture, and you remember, of course, that concealed in the average are some very sharp price drops in certain commodities—notably cattle and sheep.

—Agricultural Situation (4-53)

dent directed an investigation under section 22 which was instituted by the Tariff Commission and hearings were held commencing September 29, 1952. Up to this date no report has been made by the Tariff Commission. Imports of foreign wool have been received in large quantities and the marketing of domestically produced wool has been materially retarded. Commodity Credit Corporation presently holds under loan about 100 million pounds of 1951 and 1952 crop wool, representing almost half of the 1952 production. In the twelve months ending December 31, 1952, imports of wool have been 300 million pounds (actual weight basis, dutiable wool). We are simply immobilizing our domestically produced wool and it is being replaced by imports.

"Because of the failure of the executive branch to use section 22 in such a manner as to achieve the objectives of its enactment, Congress enacted section 104 of the Defense Production Act. This section applies only to certain fats and oils, butter, cheese and other dairy products, peanuts and rice and rice products. It requires that imports of such commodities shall be limited to such quantities as the Secretary of Agriculture finds will not

- (1) impair or reduce domestic production below current levels or such higher levels as deemed desirable,
- (2) interfere with orderly domestic storing and marketing, or
- (3) result in an unnecessary burden or expenditure under a price support program.

"Discretion is given to increase the import quota otherwise determined by 15 percent in the interest of international relations and trade. This legislation expires with the expiration of the Defense Production Act on June 30, 1953.

"One of the first actions taken under section 104, following its enactment in 1951, was to place import restrictions on butter as a protection to the milk and butterfat support program. Butter was embargoed and restrictive quotas were placed on cheese. An embargo was also placed on dried skim milk; but no action was taken with respect to other dried milk products. Thereupon a rapid rise occurred in



the imports of dried whole milk, dried buttermilk, and dried cream. From insignificant quantities in 1950 and the first half of 1951, these imports rose to a total of 50 million pounds in 1952. Effective January 1, 1953, quotas were placed on these products. With the heavy accumulation of butter and other dairy products acquired under the support program during the past few months it became necessary to embargo further imports of these products effective April 1, 1953.

"Had it not been for these import restrictions, large quantities of butter and other dairy products would unquestionably have been imported. These imports would have displaced in the domestic market corresponding quantities of domestically produced products which would have been tendered to Commodity Credit Corporation under the support program. We would have been obliged to purchase not only our own domestically produced surplus, but also all of these products that foreign countries chose to ship to us at prices just below the support level. Without these controls, the milk and butterfat price support program could not possibly have been operated without much greater losses than are presently in prospect.

"Our latest action under section 104 has been the imposition of a quota on tung nuts and tung oil for the period April 8 to June 30. With prices close to support levels under the mandatory price support program and with large unsold stocks now on hand, action was necessary to prevent undue burden and expenditures under our support program. In fixing the amount of the quota, consideration was given to the supplies afloat; so that the delay in the announcement will not result in larger imports than contemplated by the determination.

"The control of imports under section 104 is both prompt and effective. But it has been subjected to severe criticism on the ground that the procedure is arbitrary in character; and it has been the source of much friction in international relations.

#### **The Department's Position on Current Issues**

"Four major issues confront us with respect to departmental programs on foreign trade in agricultural products. These are:

- (1) How shall we endeavor, through regular departmental machinery, to service our foreign trade in agricultural products?

## **C.C.C. TAKES TITLE TO WOOLS**

Title to all wool under Government loans passed to the Commodity Credit Corporation at midnight on April 30. This decision was announced by the Board of Directors of the CCC on April 17 in spite of request from the Allied Wool Industry Committee to have the deadline extended for six months.

While its selling policy after April 30 has not been made known by the CCC, it is firmly believed by those closely following the matter, including Senator Barrett of Wyoming, according to a newspaper dispatch, that there will be no disposition on their part to disrupt the 1953 or later markets by sale of their holdings. Prior to April 30 the CCC would not accept orders for any of its wool at prices less than 105 percent of parity. The Allied Wool Industry Committee is appealing to the CCC for a continuation of that policy.

It is understood that a Wool Merchandising Advisory Committee will be announced shortly to work with CCC on selling policies and other matters pertaining to the wool program. The Government's wool program, as announced last month, is to be handled at Boston instead of Washington, D. C.

- (2) What shall be our position with respect to a renewal of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which expires June 12, 1953?
- (3) What shall be our attitude toward the use of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act?
- (4) What shall we recommend with respect to continuation of section 104 of the Defense Production Act, which expires June 30, 1953?

"I shall outline briefly my present feelings on these four items:

"*Servicing Agricultural Exports.*—In the face of this situation so important for agriculture and so complicated and far-reaching in its details, I have considered it necessary to establish a major unit of the Department of Agriculture, the Foreign Agricultural Service, to concern itself with all aspects of the interests of United States agriculture in the field of foreign trade and economic relations.

"The new agency will press vigorously for exports of United States agricultural products. It will participate on behalf of the Department of Agriculture in Government-wide programs, such as the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, affecting our foreign trade. It will concern itself with the activities of the representatives of agriculture in the various U. S. Embassies and Legations abroad, backing them up in their efforts to advance the interest of our trade in agricultural products. It will make the facilities of the Department of Agriculture available for cooperation in the work of giving technical assistance to the undeveloped foreign countries whose advancement is of so much concern to the United States in order that they may raise their standard of living and become strong and independent trading partners of ours in a community of prosperous freedom-loving nations.

"*Continuation of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.*—The authority to negotiate trade agreements will expire June 12, 1953. Originally enacted June 12, 1934, with authority for a three-year period, the act has been extended from time to time. It presently authorizes negotiation of trade agreements with foreign nations pursuant to which the President may proclaim increases or decreases of duty not exceeding 50 percent of the duty in effect on January 1, 1945.

"While negotiations of increases of duty are authorized, no such increase has ever been negotiated. The authority has been used to reduce tariffs to the point that the customs duties presently in effect are the lowest in the history of the United States.

"The authority is also broad enough to cover matters relating to foreign trade in addition to duties. Negotiations should be broadened to consider regulatory devices other than tariffs, such as quotas and manipulated exchange rates. Other nations have employed these devices to our disadvantage, off-setting seeming gains obtained through tariff modifications. The authority might also be used to negotiate a regulation of foreign trade in some agricultural products similar to regulations authorized



by marketing agreements and orders.

"The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be extended for the period of one year. The President so recommended in his message to the Congress on April 7. In that message, the President said:

"I propose this action as an interim measure. As such, it will allow for the temporary continuation of our present trade program pending completion of a thorough and comprehensive reexamination of the economic foreign policy of the United States."

"The Department of Agriculture expects to participate in the reexamination proposed by the President. The whole subject is one of tremendous importance to American agriculture. In our study of the subject it will be our purpose to give full and sympathetic consideration to the needs and views of all of our agricultural commodities and groups. Pending completion of this reexamination the Act should be continued. It contains a number of important provisions which should not be allowed to lapse without other legislation to take their place.

*"A Strengthened Section 22.* — We feel strongly that Congress intended section 22 to be used, and used effectively whenever necessary to protect price support and other programs. The statutory history clearly so indicates. I am sure that some effective means of controlling imports of agricultural commodities and products is absolutely essential to the success of many of this Department's programs. If commodities which are susceptible to import competition are supported in price or if marketing is limited by marketing orders, marketing quotas or the like, the quantity of the domestic product withdrawn from the market, in the absence of such controls, will simply be replaced by imports of like competitive products from abroad. Such imports impair or destroy the effectiveness of the Department's programs and prevent American growers from deriving the benefits the programs are designed to afford them. With increasing competition appearing from abroad and with increasing surpluses developing in this country, the future success of many of our programs is largely dependent upon the existence of adequate machinery for import controls and its prompt and effective utilization in all proper cases.

"Section 22 can and should be strengthened to meet this need. The President's authority under section 22 covers all agricultural commodities, and products thereof, for which the Department of Agriculture

has a program. Moreover, it is embodied in permanent legislation. The problem is not a temporary one; it will be with us as long as we have any programs that keep our domestic price above the world level.

"As I have already shown, section 22 has not been administered in the past in such a manner as to meet the problem. But it can be made an effective instrument by improved administrative procedure and by supplementing it with authority, in an emergency, to impose the quotas or import fees within the limits specified by the

## OPPOSITION TO SIMPSON BILL

Both Secretary Dulles of the State Department and Secretary Humphrey of the Treasury Department have testified against the Simpson bill.

section, on an interim basis pending decision by the Tariff Commission and action thereon by the President. So strengthened, section 22 would assure the protection of the Department's price support and other programs against interference or nullification by the distortions in international trade which such programs are likely to create.

*"Expiration of Section 104.* — With the strengthening of section 22 in the manner

## FARM TO LIVE—LIVE TO FARM

### ... This Year's Safety Goal

The goal this year of National Farm Safety Week, to be observed July 19 to 25, is to encourage all farm residents to FARM TO LIVE AND LIVE TO FARM by practicing safety in the home, at work, in traffic and at play.

National Farm Safety Week, since it was started in 1944, has been jointly sponsored by the National Safety Council and the United States Department of Agriculture.

suggested, there will be no need for an extension of section 104. That section applies to only a limited number of commodities, and there are other commodities, such as wool, already mentioned, that need similar protection for their price support and other programs. Procedure of general applicability to agricultural commodities is preferable to a procedure limited to a selected list of commodities.

"Furthermore, section 104 goes beyond what is needed to afford protection to price support and other Department programs. Only one of the three criteria for restricting imports mentioned in the section relates to price support programs. The other two criteria relating to impairing or reducing domestic production or interfering with orderly domestic storing and marketing can be invoked at price levels above those contemplated by a price support or marketing order program. Such authority was doubtless desirable during the war emergency, but as a continuing authority it is not needed.

"Section 104 was enacted as a temporary measure and carries a definite expiration date. The problem of protecting price support and other programs against excessive imports is not a temporary one. Therefore, legislation to meet this problem should be on a permanent rather than a temporary basis.

"A proceeding before the Tariff Commission is better suited to the development in an orderly manner of all relevant and material facts than is administrative action by an executive department. The Tariff Commission has had long experience in the conduct of investigations, it has a staff of experts trained in such matters and it is in position to afford full opportunity for hearing to all interested parties.

"The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the formulation and administration of price support and other programs. It seems only fair and just that his decision with respect to interference with one of his programs should be subject to the review of an independent investigating body such as the Tariff Commission. An investigating body like the Tariff Commission gives all sides an equal opportunity to present their views.

"For the foregoing reasons, it seems desirable to effectuate a permanent procedure applicable to all agricultural commodities whereby protection against excessive imports may be afforded price support and other programs of the Department of Agriculture, through a procedure before the Tariff Commission."

# Effects of Imports on Lamb Production

Statement by Executive Secretary J. M. Jones before the  
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, April 30, 1953

**T**HE sheep industry has two primary products from which it receives its income—lamb and wool. During the 50-year period 1910-49, 38.3 percent of producers' income was derived from shorn wool and 61.7 percent from the sale of lamb. In recent years, however, the proportion of income from wool has steadily decreased, so that in 1949 (the latest Government figure) only 28.7 percent of the total income was from wool.

The wool question will be before this committee tomorrow and therefore will not be covered now except to say that wool on the lamb constitutes an important part of its value—the rule of thumb being that about 25 percent of the value of a live lamb is in the pelt taken from the lamb. Therefore, the price of wool has a very important effect on lamb prices and the stabilization of wool prices is most important for the welfare of the industry.

Stock sheep numbers have decreased in the United States from 49,807,000 head in 1942 to 27,857,000 head as of January 1, 1953 or a reduction of 44 percent. Therefore, instead of slaughtering 21,625,000 head of sheep and lambs as in 1942, there were slaughtered only 11,476,000 head in 1952. Per capita consumption of lamb in 1942 was 7.1 pounds; in 1952, 4.1 pounds, with estimates for 1953 of 3.8 pounds per capita.

It is readily seen, therefore, that the Congress must determine whether a domestic sheep industry is essential and desirable. If it is, action on the part of Congress is imperative.

## Imports and Potential Imports

The three largest lamb slaughtering countries outside of the United States are Argentina, with an annual slaughter of about 10 million sheep and lambs; New Zealand, with about 13 million; and Australia, with 15 million. This compares with an annual slaughter in the United States averaging between 10 and 12 million under Federal inspection and about an additional million other than Federally inspected.

Importations of lamb into the United States have not been large enough to have an appreciable effect on the dressed mar-

kets. However, at times temporary dislocations of the market have taken place because of importations.

The present duty on live sheep and lambs imported into the United States is \$3.00 per head. This is the rate provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 and restored after the termination of the Mexican Trade Agreement on January 1, 1951. There is no duty on sheep and lambs entered for breeding purposes.

The duty on mutton is 2½ cents per pound, reduced from 5 cents in the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade January 1, 1948; the duty on dressed lamb is 3.5 cents a pound, reduced in the same agreement from 7 cents.

It is readily seen that these duties are insignificant, and, of course, have no scientific basis when prices and the differences in cost of production here and foreign countries is taken into consideration.

(See table on page 6)

Even though domestic production is the most efficient in the world, it is impossible to compete because of the difference in labor standards.

Importation of shearlings (pelts with the wool on) into the United States have varied from about ¼ million to over 2¼ million during the past five years. This compares with a domestic production that averages about 2¼ million.

The duty for wool on the skin finer than 44s grade is 24 cents a clean pound, reduced from 32 cents in the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade — January 1, 1948.

Foreign importation of pickle skins have averaged about 1½ million dozen or about twice as many as the domestic production. These skins come in duty free.

## Imports and Exports

The supplement to the statement of Secretary Benson before this committee on April 9 showed that livestock and products (including apparel wool) made up over 40 percent of competitive (supplementary) agricultural imports into the United States in fiscal year 1951-52; 45 percent in 1950-51 expressed in dollar volume.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

SMTWTFS	JAN	SMTWTFS	FEB	SMTWTFS	MAR
.....123	1234567	.....12	1234567	.....1234567	1234567
45678910	891011121314	3456789	891011121314	67891011121314	891011121314
11121314151617	15161718192021	10111213141516	15161718192021	131415161718192021	15161718192021
18192021222324	22232425262728	17181920212223	22232425262728	202122232425262728	22232425262728
25262728293031	.....	24252627282930	.....	27282930.....	293031.....
.....	.....	31.....	.....	.....	.....
SMTWTFS	APR	SMTWTFS	MAY	SMTWTFS	JUNE
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19202122232425	17181920212223	17181920212223	21222324252627	21222324252627	21222324252627
2627282930.....	24252627282930	24252627282930	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31.....	.....	.....	.....
SMTWTFS	JULY	SMTWTFS	AUG	SMTWTFS	SEPT
.....1234	.....1	.....1	.....12345	.....12345	.....12345
567891011	567891011	567891011	678910111213	678910111213	678910111213
12131415161718	9101112131415	9101112131415	13141516171819	13141516171819	13141516171819
19202122232425	16171819202122	16171819202122	20212223242526	20212223242526	20212223242526
262728293031.....	23242526272829	23242526272829	27282930.....	27282930.....	27282930.....
.....	3031.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SMTWTFS	OCT	SMTWTFS	NOV	SMTWTFS	DEC
.....123	.....1234567	.....1234567	.....1234567	.....1234567	.....1234567
45678910	891011121314	891011121314	678910111213	678910111213	678910111213
11121314151617	15161718192021	15161718192021	13141516171819	13141516171819	13141516171819
18192021222324	22232425262728	22232425262728	20212223242526	20212223242526	20212223242526
25262728293031	2930.....	2930.....	2728293031.....	2728293031.....	2728293031.....
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## National Association Events

- ★ June 22-23: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A., and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.
- ★ August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.
- ★ December 7-10: National Convention, Long Beach, California.

## Conventions and Meetings

- May 22: U. S. Targhee Sheep Association Meeting, Dubois, Idaho.
- May 25-26: Columbia Sheep Breeders Association Meeting, Kansas City, Missouri.
- June 22-23: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A. and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.
- July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- November 2-4: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.
- November 4-6: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Green River, Wyoming.
- November 4-5: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.
- November 12-14: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
- December 7-10: National Wool Growers' Convention, Long Beach, California.

## Shows and Sales

- June 3-4: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- July 20: Northern Colorado Hampshire Show and Sale, Greeley, Colorado.
- July 27-28: All American Corriedale Sale, Columbia, Missouri.
- August 4: Washington Ram Sale, Pullman, Washington.
- August 5: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
- August 6-7: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- August 17: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.
- August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.
- August 28: Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.
- September 22-23: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
- October 5-6: National Columbia Show and Sale, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- October 15: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- October 30-November 8: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.
- December 3: Utah State Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.



Grains and cotton made up over 68 percent of agricultural exports in 1951-52; 64 percent in 1950-51.

Since 1949 agricultural imports on a dollar volume basis have exceeded agricultural exports in fiscal year 1952-53 (estimated) by 50 percent; 1951-52 by 16 percent; 1950-51 by 50 percent.

The great imbalance of trade is the result of non-agricultural imports and exports. As one of the group of raw material producers we are not willing to sacrifice our industry to carry the imbalance of trade for non-agricultural commodities.

I am sure that this committee can realize that meat is a highly priced competitive item in the butcher shops and meat markets of the United States. Certainly the price of imported New Zealand beef or pork has an effect on the demand for lamb and the price of lamb.

Therefore we find ourselves concerned with the importation of any meats or meat products. Having been through the past ten years of constantly growing imports on wool, so important to our industry, and having seen the effect on our industry, we feel that in the sheep industry we must request that the Congress take action now to assure that the meat producing industry of the United States be protected against unfair foreign import competition BEFORE we are driven into further production curtailment and before the cattle, hog, dairy and poultry meat industries of the United States are hit the same way.

We have reports that there are 70,000 carcasses of Australian lamb now in New York packing houses waiting for sale on the American market and that there are plans to import between 50,000 and 80,000 lamb carcasses from Iceland.

With the advent of the technical skill in freezing meats, with foreign steamship lines with low priced labor hauling cheaply produced frozen meats to our major markets on the seacoasts in competition against the freight rates of union labor on our railroads hauling from the western ranges and midwestern feed lots, we fear we cannot continue in business for many years unless there is some sort of fair and equitable control, standard placed in operation against dumping on American markets. The lamb meat production of the United States could not withstand much such competition when the wool portion of our production has already been hit so hard by importation.

Gentlemen, I think you are aware that if the livestock market situation continues to grow worse, there will be a big hue and cry for the Government to extend its

support programs to cover livestock. This could lead again to the United States actually supporting world prices on meat through a domestic support program. Frankly, we in the livestock business want no part of price support or Government purchase programs if there is any way to avoid it. Now with prices down, we do ask that Congress control the unfair competition over which we as producers have no control and very simply we are saying, please act now. Let's act now and close the barn door BEFORE the horse is stolen.

### Parity Protection

It is our position that basic raw material industries must have an opportunity to produce at the American standard of living level, which means the cost of production, and should not be expected to compete with lower cost foreign producers.

In our opinion this problem can be met by using parity for agriculture as the price standard below which foreign imports of a competitive commodity cannot enter the United States.

As far as the sheep industry is concerned the application of such a program would

be relatively simple and will be thoroughly explained when hearing opportunity is granted on S.1538 known as the "Parity Protection Amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1949."

For example, if February 15, 1953 were the base date, no live lambs (for purposes other than breeding) would be permitted to enter the United States at less than \$22.90 per hundredweight without the imposition of an equalization fee to bring the duty-paid foreign price up to the parity level. No dressed lamb could enter at less than 45 cents per pound for example. There would be no quota, quantitative limitation or other restriction applied. It would simply mean that the import price must be equal to parity for the commodity. If the import price was above parity no additional fee would be collected.

Such a program would eliminate the necessity of a price support program except as disaster insurance. In the case of lamb there is no support program in effect at this time.

For a long range agriculture program, a solution of this nature would be kept up to date and is based upon a reasonable cost of production standard.

## UPSIDE DOWN

WE breathed a sigh of relief, the April Wool Grower was in the printer's hands and according to our reckoning, about ready to mail. Then the telephone rang. It was the print-shop officers. They wanted to know if they could come up and see us at 10:00 o'clock. We could not imagine what was up, but at 10:00 o'clock all the officers of the printing firm came in. Their spokesman said that after most of the April issue had been printed and mailed out, they discovered the cut used as an illustration for the new device for lifting bags of wool in the sacking stand (page 14) was upside down. It seems a pressman, finding it necessary to back the cut up with paper to insure proper reproduction, took the cut out of the form and put it back upside down. The printers sincerely regret the mistake and we do too. Its only saving grace is that for once the editors are able to lay the blame for a Wool Grower mistake on someone else—"once in a lifetime."

The cut is shown here in proper position.

## -- NOT CAKE



New Device for Lifting Bag of Wool



# Working on the Vibrionic Abortion Problem

**S**ERIOUS losses in lambs in several Western States in 1952, caused by vibrionic abortion in ewes, prompted the National Wool Growers Association to take the lead in a movement to find, through research, a means of checking and controlling this disease threatening the welfare of the sheep industry. On August 20, 1952 a meeting was held in Salt Lake City at which Mr. W. H. Steiwer, who was then president of the National Wool Growers Association, appointed a committee of five to study various avenues of approach and facilities available for research. Chairman of this committee is Arthur H. Caine, member, Idaho State Sheep Commission, Boise, Idaho and members are: Brett Gray, Secretary, Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colorado; Everett E. Shuey, Secretary, Montana Wool Growers Association, Helena, Montana; M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah and W. K. Heinbaugh, Assistant Secretary, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Woming.

Three meetings of this committee have been held since August and a Technical Committee has been named to cooperate with wool growers in attacking the problem. Members of this Committee selected to date are: Idaho: Drs. Scott B. Brown, Boise and Lloyd H. Scrivner, Moscow; Utah: Drs. M. L. Miner, Logan and John I. Curtis, Salt Lake City; Montana: Drs. E. A. Tunnick and Hadleigh Marsh, Bozeman; Washington: Dr. E. C. Stone; Wyoming: Dr. J. F. Ryff, Laramie; Colorado: Drs. M. N. Riemenschneider, Denver and Rue Jensen, Fort Collins; At Large:

Julius E. Nordby, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

The Technical Committee has outlined a program of vibrionic research and has divided different phases among seven Western States, asking that they do all possible to carry on the research assigned to them. You will note from the following reports that five of these States are now active either in carrying on research projects or in endeavoring to finance the projects which they have been asked to undertake. One of the big problems in the research efforts is finding funds to finance them. However, you will note from these reports that the need of checking this disease is vital and as is expressed in one of the following reports, it is a problem which "must be cured if we are to continue with an industry at all."

This progress report in research on the problem of vibrionic abortion in sheep was sent on April 15, 1953, to Congressmen and Senators from the five States where work on this project is now scheduled and to the Governors in those States; Secretary of Agriculture Benson; Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; B. T. Shaw, Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA; all agricultural experiment stations throughout the Nation that have requested progress reports on this work and your State and National Association officers. Altogether, 108 copies have been distributed.

—Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary National Wool Growers Association, and Secretary, Vibriosis Committee

## COLORADO

**A**T present there is no work of any size being carried on at the Colorado A. & M. College on vibriosis. However, we are confident that we have the best facilities in the Western States for this work. Dr. Cross of the College reports that in addition to all of the facilities which are available in a college of veterinary medi-

(Continued on page 20)

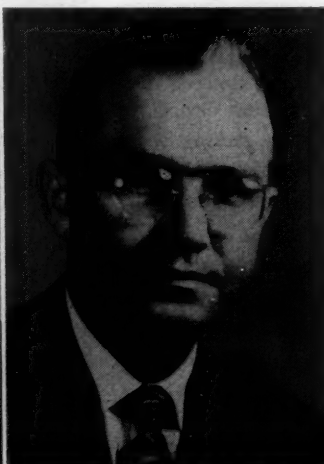
## N.W.G.A. Committee Heads Movement for Research on Vibriosis



ARTHUR H. CAINE  
Idaho, Chairman



M. V. HATCH  
Utah



W. K. HEINBAUGH  
Wyoming



EVERETT E. SHUEY  
Montana



BRETT GRAY  
Colorado



**DR. E. A. TUNNICLIFF, Chairman**  
Montana Experiment Station

## Technical Committee Coordinating Research on Vibriosis in Sheep

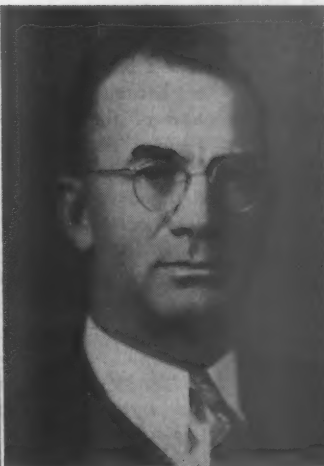
Dr. Lloyd H. Scrivner of the University of Idaho and  
Dr. J. F. Ryff of the Wyoming State Veterinary Labora-  
tory are also members of the Technical Committee.



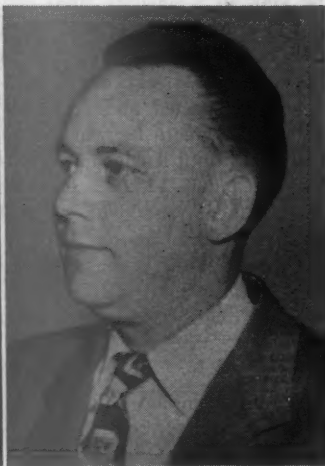
**DR. M. N. RIEMENSCHNEIDER**  
State Veterinarian, Colorado



**DR. RUE JENSEN**  
Colorado A. & M. College



**DR. JULIUS E. NORDBY**  
U. S. Sheep Experiment Station



**DR. E. C. STONE**  
University of Washington



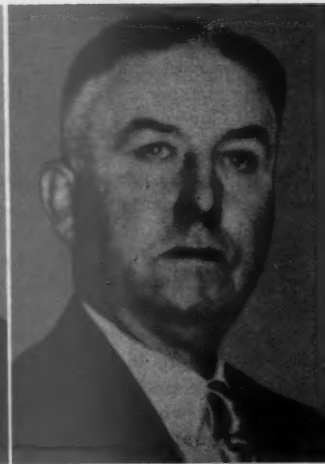
**DR. HADLEIGH MARSH**  
Montana Veterinary Research  
Laboratory



**DR. SCOTT B. BROWN**  
Idaho State Sheep Commission



**DR. M. L. MINER**  
Utah State Agricultural College



**DR. JOHN L. CURTIS**  
Utah State Department of  
Agriculture

cine, they have recently added a research unit. This unit is located about two miles from the campus, has ample corrals for holding animals, facilities for storing feed and also a laboratory building. Dr. Cross feels they can carry on any portion of the program which the committee may assign them.

To finance this work the Colorado legislature passed a bill which the Governor has signed, appropriating \$15,000 from the General Fund of the State to the Colorado A & M College for the coming fiscal year.

A tax of "two mills on each dollar of assessed valuation on all sheep and goats in Colorado, except those in feed lots" is levied under the Act to provide funds to continue the vibriosis project after the first year and to reimburse the General Fund of the State. Proceeds of this levy, which is to be collected as all other State taxes, will be kept in a separate fund out of which not to exceed \$15,000 is to be made available each year to the College. At the end of each fiscal year after 1953-1954, all amounts collected under the tax in excess of \$15,000 are to be returned to the General Fund until it is completely reimbursed for the initial \$15,000 provided for the coming fiscal year. The tax will continue until the vibrio project is completed and the General Fund is completely reimbursed. The vibriosis fund is to be handled by a Vibrio Advisory Committee constituted as follows:

- (a) One employee of the State Department of Agriculture, to be appointed by the Agricultural Commission.
- (b) One employee of Colorado A & M College, to be appointed by the State Board of Agriculture.
- (c) Three members, to be appointed by the Governor from a list of names submitted by the President of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.
- (d) One member at large, to be appointed by the Governor.

These men have been selected to serve on the committee: (a) Dr. M. N. Riemenschneider; (b) Dr. Rue Jensen; (c) Vernon Bruce, Robert V. Haigler, Brett Gray; (d) G. N. Winder.

Lamb losses in 1952, we estimate, may have gone as high as 50,000 head in Colorado. There were innumerable two, three and four percent losses which were not diagnosed but which appear to have been vibriosis. Figures for 1951 are quite sketchy and we hesitate to estimate the loss. It was only the 50, 60 and 70 percent losses that came to our attention.

The impact of vibriosis to our industry is rather obvious. With our tax load, our feed crop, our labor shortage, and the general sick feeling in the Colorado sheep industry, it is something that must be cured if we are to continue with an industry at all. This well could be the straw that breaks the camel's back if it becomes more critical.

—Brett Gray, Executive Secretary  
Colorado Wool Growers Association  
Denver 16, Colorado  
Member of Vibriosis Committee

## IDAHO

**L**OSSES from vibronic abortion in Idaho that have been sporadic for years, reached serious proportions in 1951 and 1952. As early as the 1920's unusual lamb losses were reported but were attributed to malnutrition or physical causes. Another outbreak in 1945, mostly in central Idaho, took a heavy toll of lambs; and wool growers became aware of the increasing seriousness of the infection. Veterinarians from Federal, State, industrial and private practices, were solicited and a number of individual investigations and opinions were announced. Losses were reported from the same infection during the following years and definite diagnosis was made in 1948 during another costly epidemic. No concerted action was taken until early in 1952 when a survey showed that 30,000 to 40,000 lambs had been lost during the season. In returns to the industry in the State, this meant \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. Outbreaks are being reported as the 1953 lambing season progresses and in some instances in herds that were infected in 1952.

Widespread infection throughout other range States was reported last year and it was recognized as a national problem. Concerted action was started when the National Wool Growers Association called a meeting in Salt Lake City on August 20, 1952, at which an industry committee was appointed.

The assignments assumed by Idaho in the Cooperative Research Program of the National Committee included two projects:

### I. Field Observations on Vibronic Abortion in Three Range Outfits

These studies, started in November, 1952, are being made by individual wool growers and personnel of the State Sheep Commission and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The objectives of this investigation are to ascertain:

1. Source of Infection.
2. Method of Transmission of Disease.
3. Prevention.
4. Immunization.

Funds for this work are being provided by a tax on sheep through the State Sheep Commission.

### II. Bacteriological and Serological Experiments with Possible Carrier Ewes

University of Idaho Departments of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science are cooperating in this study, with Dr. L. H. Scrivner in charge.

In this project, 24 ewes from a flock that had a heavy loss from *vibrio fetus* in 1952 were in October placed with 16 ewes from the University flock where the infection has never occurred, to determine if it is possible that exposed ewes carry infection over from one breeding season to the next.

—A. H. Caine, Boise, Idaho  
Chairman, Vibriosis Committee

## MONTANA

**A**N experiment designed to produce evidence as to whether infected ewes can carry the infection through to the next breeding season is now in progress. We have 42 ewes that aborted as a result of *Vibrio fetus* infection at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, during the spring of 1952. Fifty yearling ewes from the Animal Industry band at the Montana Experiment Station were obtained as exposure animals. There had been no vibronic abortion in the Montana Station sheep since 1943 so the sheep are considered clean. Three rams from this same source were obtained for the breeding of the 92 ewes. These rams were also considered negative and susceptible. The sheep were placed on clean ground never before used by sheep. The ewes were bred and wintered and will be lambled on clean ground. Careful records will be kept of all births. Periodic blood tests for *Vibrio fetus* agglutinins and bacteriological examination of aborted fetuses will be made. The experiment is designed to test the possibility of infection being carried from one season to the next by previously infected ewes that are bred and lambled on clean premises.

Laboratory studies have been completed on the agglutination test and the typing of antigens prepared from vibrio cultures of both cattle and sheep origin. This material



has been assembled, edited, and submitted to the American Journal of Veterinary Research for publication. Multigraph copies are being sent to each member of the Technical Committee as soon as possible so that the members of this committee will have advance information of the material to be contained in the publications.

Additional bacteriological work will be carried out as time permits and as the material becomes available. Cultures have been requested from all outbreaks of vibronic abortion in the attempt to obtain as much information as possible on the organism, and its cultural, biochemical, and serological characteristics.

The vibriosis research will be supported by a special State appropriation of \$10,000 biennium plus a regular Research Laboratory budget and some Federal funds. These sums will total at least \$10,000 per year, with the possibility of a second Federal assistance which is undetermined at the present writing.

—E. A. Tunnicliff, Head  
Veterinary Research Laboratory and  
Department of Veterinary Science  
Montana State College, Bozeman,  
Montana, and Chairman,  
Vibriosis Technical Committee

#### UTAH

THE Agricultural Experiment Station in Utah is anxious to cooperate in fulfilling the assignment of four phases of research which the Vibriosis Committee has given them.

The dairymen of Utah have become alarmed over this disease and when they were advised of the program of the sheepmen, came to our rescue and support. We also met with President J. Wells Robins of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association, and he guaranteed their support of the program. So, with this support we met with the co-chairmen of the Appropriations Committee and have asked that special attention be directed toward our cause. We also sent a letter with outline of research assignment given in various interested Western States to each chairman and one to the Governor of Utah in order to let them know the scope of the research program.

While no funds have been earmarked for vibriosis research work, the project will be handled from regular appropriations. The Agricultural Experiment Station is planning to commence work on this project July 1st, when funds will be available. Dr.

Wayne Binns, who has been taking a special course of training in Ithaca, New York, will return to the Station by that time. He has been working on vibriosis in cattle and will be assigned to the vibriosis project at the Station. The Utah State Agricultural College is also hiring one of its graduates, Dr. Bagley, to assist in this project.

—M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah  
Member of Vibriosis Committee

#### WYOMING

IN accordance with the outline of research that was recently formulated, the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory will attempt to expose pregnant ewes to field material where abortions have occurred and also to culture aborted fetuses from such sources. We have recently requested cooperation of Wyoming sheepmen in furnishing both the aborted fetuses and the aborting ewes for this exposure type of work. In addition we would like to secure the occasional abortions that occur and are usually taken for granted in our range bands. If we can secure the cooperation of a suitable wool grower we would also like to follow through all of such abortions and

weak lambs that might arise during the lambing season. The University of Wyoming Veterinary Science Department is also cooperating in this work.

—Dr. J. F. Ryff, Director,  
Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory,  
P. O. Box 960  
Laramie, Wyoming,  
Member of Vibriosis Technical  
Committee

#### U. S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION Dubois, Idaho

IN the spring of 1952, some 636 or about 25 percent of the ewes bred at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station aborted from the disease that was by test diagnosed as Vibrio. Losses in the neighborhood of 25 ewes in the total lambing ewe loss were also ascribed to Vibrio complications.

In an effort to develop information on the disease, the following investigations have been undertaken:

On October 9-10, 1952, blood samples were drawn from 700 ewes; 350 were randomized known aborters, and 350 were randomized known non-aborters. These samples were tested at the Veterinary Laboratory, Montana State College.

Forty-two known aborters from the flock were loaned to the Montana State College, Veterinary Department, where they were placed with a similar number of ewes that were unexposed to Vibrio to determine if the known aborters would transmit Vibrio to the known non-exposed ewes.

Eighteen known non-aborter ewes were transferred to the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, where they were placed with a similar number of non-exposed ewes.

An environmental record is maintained of all Sheep Experiment Station ewes. An effort is also being made to keep informed on any outbreaks in areas on which commercial flocks are maintained this year, on which Station or commercial flocks which were affected with Vibrio in the spring of 1952 were maintained.

If and when premature lambs begin dropping, specimens will be promptly examined for Vibrio and the aborting ewes isolated. A careful record is planned for all situations that may have a bearing upon the problem.

—Julius E. Nordby, Director,  
United States Sheep Experiment  
Station, Dubois, Idaho  
Member of Vibriosis Technical  
Committee

#### INDEMNITY RULE CHANGED

THE Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is "now authorized to pay not to exceed 50 percent of expenses of purchase, destruction and disposition of animals and materials affected by or exposed to disease without regard to any agreement with the States to pay expenses . . . where he finds that such animals and materials are in the State by reason of interstate commerce and were exposed to or affected by the disease in any other State." This order was issued by Secretary of Agriculture Benson on April 10, 1953.

Heretofore, the BAI, while paying up to 50 percent of the appraised value of slaughtered animals, could only match the amount paid by the States. This new order means that the BAI now can pay its share of indemnities without the State's matching the funds. "The protection of the livestock interests of the United States demands that this amendment be made effective at the earliest possible moment," the order further states.

This action should speed up the control and eradication of such diseases as scrapie in sheep and vesicular exanthema in swine.

## USDA Acts to Protect Flocks Against Scrapie

**S**TRICTER regulations on the importation of sheep and goats to safeguard U. S. flocks against scrapie were imposed by an order of Secretary Benson of the Department of Agriculture on April 2, 1953.

In general the order requires that all sheep and goats coming into the United States must be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Government of origin. This certificate must state: (1) That such animals have been inspected on the premises of origin and found free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any county or local municipality in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

Without this certificate sheep and goats will not be allowed to enter the United States. The order also clarifies some other existing regulations affecting livestock importations.

The order became effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register on April 8.

## Blue Tongue Specialist Arrives From Africa

**D**R. R. A. Alexander, director of Veterinary Services for the Union of South Africa, arrived in Washington Monday, April 20, 1953, at the invitation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to assist in a study of the sheep disease known as blue-tongue. After conferring with officials of the Department, Dr. Alexander will go to California where he will meet with Dr. W. A. McDonald, inspector in charge with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. A. G. Boyd, State veterinarian, and Dr. G. H. Harte, dean of the school of veterinary medicine at the University of California.

While in California, Dr. Alexander will make field investigations of sheep affected with blue-tongue. If time permits, he hopes to visit Texas and Utah, the other two States in which symptoms of the sheep disease have been reported. He will return to Washington after his field studies to ad-

vise and make recommendations to Bureau of Animal Industry officials regarding the most effective measures in dealing with the disease.

Dr. Alexander made the diagnosis of the disease appearing in the United States from cultures obtained from infected California sheep and sent to him at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Laboratories of the University of Pretoria in South Africa. Blue-tongue is largely confined to the African continent and has caused heavy economic losses in the Union of South Africa for about 80 years.

—USDA

## Low Pressure Spray Use

**S**HEEP ticks can be controlled with low-pressure insecticide sprays if dipping facilities are not available, say Agricultural Research Administration entomologists. Furthermore, when applied to sheep with short wool, low-pressure sprayers do as good a job as more expensive, high-pressure sprayers.

Shorn ewes and short-fleeced lambs sprayed with DDT, chlordane, toxaphene, or methoxychlor in April, May, and June with low-pressure applications were protected 100 percent for 4 to 6 months. Fall and winter spraying, when fleeces were heavier, also gave good results—94 to 100 percent control 4 months or longer.

Since good control depends on thoroughly wetting the fleece and because early control prevents buildup of ticks on the sheep, the entomologists strongly recommend spraying before fleeces are 2 inches long.

Best way to do the job is to crowd the sheep into a pen and soak them with a coarse, rainlike spray. Use 2 to 8 quarts of spray per animal, depending on the size of the sheep and the thickness of the fleece.

—Agricultural Research

## Livestock Diseases Not "Planted"

**T**HE Government's top strategist in its battle against the most critical onslaught of livestock diseases in many years, according to a INS dispatch out of Washington carried in the Deseret News-Telegram, Salt Lake City, April 11, 1953, declares there is no evidence these diseases were planted in the United States by foreign agents as has been suggested. Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Assistant Agricultural Research Administrator, explained that every phase of the costly and killing disease wave has been investigated without evidence of other than natural causes.

## Veterinarian Honored

**D**R. M. L. Miner, Department of Veterinary Science, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, has received one of the Research Fellowship awards for 1953-54 offered by the Ralston Purina Company. His award is in veterinary medicine. Seven awards in the amount of \$1,560 each, have been made by the Ralston Company this year — two in poultry husbandry, two in dairy husbandry, two in animal husbandry and one in veterinary medicine. The announcement of the awards does not indicate what line of research Dr. Miner will pursue.

## Ohio and Illinois Counties Under "Scrapie" Quarantine

**F**EDERAL quarantines have been imposed in LaSalle County, Illinois and Ross, Shelby and Vinton counties in Ohio because of the existence of scrapie. The quarantine in Butte County, California, announced November 20, 1952, has been removed.

The quarantines prohibit the interstate movement of infected stock from the affected areas and restrict the movement of exposed sheep by providing that they may be moved across State lines only for immediate slaughter at approved establishments. Other sheep from the areas under quarantine may be moved interstate after an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry inspects them and certifies that the animals are not infected and have not been exposed.

—USDA, April 14, 1953

## Sixteen States Enact Garbage Laws

**U**P to April 7, sixteen States had passed legislation requiring that garbage be properly treated to kill disease organisms before feeding it to swine and to control the movement of garbage-fed swine. The sixteen States are: Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Similar legislation has been introduced in 19 other State legislatures. Only 3 States have so far actually decided against taking any legislative action at this time. The purpose of the legislation is to reduce the spread of animal diseases, particularly vesicular exanthema which is spread almost entirely by swine fed on raw garbage.

The National Wool Grower



## 1953-54 Wool Loan Rates

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on April 13, 1953, representative loan rates for shorn wool and other wool price support program details for both shorn and pulled wool for the 1953-54 marketing year. The rates are based on the national average support price announced previously at 53.1 cents per pound of wool, grease basis.

The national average wool support price is based on 90 percent of the parity price for wool as announced by USDA on March 31. Representative loan rates for 1953 compared with 1952 rates are shown below. While most shorn wool loans will be made on grease wool, the prices quoted are on clean wool per pound, Boston basis.

ity date, as announced previously, was five months from the date of the note or April 30, 1954, whichever was earlier.

The pulled wool purchase period has also been changed from that previously announced. Pulled wool may be offered to Commodity Credit Corporation under the 1953 program only in the month of April 1954 with purchases as of April 30, 1954, which is the maturity date for nonrecourse shorn wool loans. However, appraisal of pulled wool may be made at any time during the program, similarly to shorn wool, and appraisal certificates will be issued showing USDA purchase price for the wool.

Program operations generally for both the shorn wool loan program and the pulled wool purchase program will be similar to those currently in effect. Loans will be

carrying out the wool price support operations for the 1953-54 marketing year. Non-recourse loans will be made on shorn wool following appraisal to determine value based on shrinkage, grade, and other factors. A fee will be charged for appraisal costs.

The rate loaned per pound will be based on the loan schedule. Since this schedule is on a Boston basis, transportation costs to Boston will be deducted in determining loan rate to individual producers. In addition to the requirement that producers must have title to wool going under loan, wool must be shorn in 1953 and stored in an approved warehouse. The storage cost will be paid by producers while wool is under loan.

An advance loan on a recourse basis will be available to producers pending appraisal. The amount which may be obtained as an advance loan will not exceed 70 percent of the estimated loan value of the wool. This type of loan is being made available to provide producers immediate funds if they so desire.

As of January 31, the USDA had loaned about \$51,670,000 on approximately 80,100,000 pounds of shorn wool under the 1952 program. Through March approximately 6,898,000 pounds of shorn wool costing approximately \$4,898,000 had been taken over under the loan program. Approximately 1,000,000 pounds of pulled wool costing approximately \$1,241,000 also had been purchased under the 1952 program through March.

—U. S. D. A.

Loan Schedule Class	Description	Boston Loan Rate	
		(per pound clean basis)	
		1952	1953
Graded Territory & Texas Wool	Fine, 64s and finer, staple and good French combing .....	\$1.64	\$1.63
	Half-blood, 60s and finer, staple and good French combing .....	1.51	1.49
	Three-eighths blood, 56/58s, staple and good French combing .....	1.30	1.29
	One-quarter blood, 48/50s, staple and good French combing .....	1.17	1.20
Original Bag and Texas Wool	64s and finer, 12 months, good French combing and staple .....	1.63	1.63
	64s and finer, 12 months, average to good French combing .....	1.56	1.55
Graded Fleeces	Fine, 64s and finer, Delaine .....	1.66	1.64
	One-half blood, 60s and finer, staple and good French combing .....	1.46	1.44
	Three-eighths blood, 56/58s staple and good French combing .....	1.23	1.22
	One-quarter blood, 48/50s staple and good French combing .....	1.15	1.13

As previously announced on December 3, nonrecourse and advance loans on shorn wool will be available to producers from May 1, 1953 through March 31, 1954. Nonrecourse loans on shorn wool will mature on April 30, 1954. Advance loans (at not more than 70 percent of the estimated appraisal value of the shorn wool) will be made on a recourse basis. In a change from the previously announced maturity dates for advance loans, the maturity date will now be six months from the date of disbursement of loan proceeds or March 31, 1954, whichever is earlier. The matur-

made available to producers by Commodity Credit Corporation through handlers who represent producers or producer pools. Handlers approved under the support program will be located in all major wool-producing areas of the U. S. Loans on shorn wool under the 1953-54 program will be available through approved private lending agencies as well as through PMA (Production and Marketing Administration) Commodity Offices as under the current program. In a departure from the current program, a newly established Boston PMA Commodity Office will be responsible for



—The National Wool Grower



# from State Presidents

## Texas Conditions Improved

**C**ONDITIONS in Texas have improved considerably since the recent rains, but we are already needing more.

Our membership approved the organizational set-up at Denver (Allied Wool Industry Committee) and are doing their best to support it, both financially and morally.

There have been some recent wool sales at fair prices. There is also some sheep moving, most of them going to restock ranches which had sold their breeding herds off during the drought.

—Penrose B. Metcalfe  
April 17, 1953

## Late Spring in Washington

**W**E have had a very late spring here in Washington but I guess some of our neighboring States have too. Only this morning on a weather forecast I heard that in April so far the average mean temperature has been 7 degrees below normal and in March it was 3 degrees below normal. It hardly seems possible that a few degrees could make so much difference in feed conditions.

A considerable amount of wool was sold here during the transactions before talk of peace in Korea. This moved in a price range of from 50 cents at the ranch to 65 cents. I may be mistaken, but I think some of this wool sold for less than the non-recourse loan. The growers felt they wanted the wool to go into consumption rather than have it held, and either foreign wool or a substitute fiber used in its place.

Meat prices have certainly come tumbling down and it's hard to find any ray of sunshine in the picture. There is one though and it is that in the past few months the consumption of meat has been increased a very large amount. Meat had priced itself out of many a household, and the housewife had been taught, both by necessity and producers of other foods, to substitute something else for meat. We certainly hope that it has taken more of a break in price to induce her to change her buying habits and buy meat again, than will be necessary to keep consumption and production in balance in the future. Whether we like it or not though, Mrs. Housewife is the one, who, in the long

run, is going to set the price we get for our lamb.

What will the price of fat lambs finally be two or three years from now? Will it be 20 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents per pound, or more or less than these figures? Wherever it is, it will be where enough range and farm operators find it profitable to keep raising lambs.

—Russell Brown  
April 18, 1953

## Good and Bad Montana News

**N**OTHING much new or startling in this area. First I'm optimistic and then pessimistic as to the future of the sheep industry. Just now I happen to be optimistic.

Weather conditions for April lambing have been, not severe, but adverse in this area. There has been considerable moisture over a large portion of the State; I might add, badly needed moisture. Warm favorable weather now would mean adequate grass to turn out on in a short time but cold variable winds, such as we have been having, will mean delayed grass and a backward spring. In spite of the weather, lamb percentages are going to be fair, perhaps above average. This is probably, to a large extent, due to the ewes coming through a comparatively mild winter in excellent condition.

Considerable wool in Montana has been sold at prices ranging from a low of 55 cents to a high of 70 cents. It is my personal opinion that a lot of these wools were undersold. Of course there are a lot of "ifs" and "buts." But, in most cases, I am doubtful that they equaled the loan value.

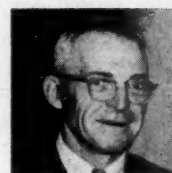
Ranch, herding and lambing wages have been substantially reduced in this area. Help, though not plentiful, has for the most part been adequate. The predatory situation, except perhaps in a few isolated cases, is under control. Our predatory program has definitely paid off for the sheep and cattle men—some criticisms of course, mostly from a few crackpots or ones with a private peeve. Relations with groups such as the stock growers, Wildlife Federation and Fish and Game Commission are excellent.



Robert W. Lockett  
Arizona



Raymond Anchordoguy  
California



Dan McIntyre  
Colorado



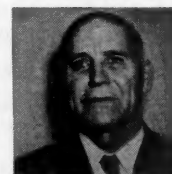
John Noh  
Idaho



S. E. Whitworth  
Montana



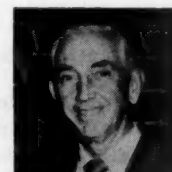
Chandler B. Church  
Nevada



Gerald E. Stanfield  
Oregon



Warren E. Johnson  
South Dakota



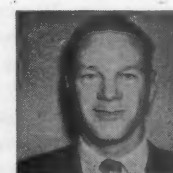
Penrose B. Metcalfe  
Texas



Don Clyde  
Utah



Russell D. Brown  
Washington



Harold Josendal  
Wyoming

Latest developments in Washington, D. C. would seem to indicate that faith in the new administration was well founded and that they have been receptive to the efforts of the Allied Wool Committee. The Wool Committee is alert and on the job. They have kept us well informed and certainly deserve the support, financially as well as morally, of every sheepman in the United States. It is the undeniable duty of everyone having anything to do with the sheep business to, in some manner or other, give financial assistance to this timely committee.

—S. E. Whitworth  
April 20, 1953

## California's Good Work

**W**E, here in California, are all getting ready for the stellar events on our State sheep calendar, which are the California Sheep Show and Ram Sale, the Wool Show and the Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials, all to be held at the State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, May 3, 4 and 5.

We will have more sheep at the sale than any other year, excepting 1952. As applications from breeders total over 3,000 head and, as we have accommodations for only 2,000 head, careful selection is made so that it is believed we will have the highest quality rams and purebred ewes ever offered at a California sale.

In addition, our strong Sifting Committee will go over all sheep to be sold for health, general breed conformation and any defects. The Sifting Committee does not permit the sale of any rams showing evidence of boils and carefully inspects the mouths, not permitting the sale of any range rams except yearlings. Also, there will be no over-shot or under-shot jaws. Further, this year all sheep prior to the sale will be taken out of their pens and, on a cement floor without any straw or litter, the pasterns will be inspected; also the legs to see that they are in good order.

The California Wool Show, under the auspices of our association, is the pioneer of such events in the United States. Its objective is to compare fleeces, showing grade shrinkage and other factors making up wool value for the purpose of breeding for better wool production. Twenty or more attractive trophies will be awarded besides many cash prizes.

The winner of our 1952 Far Western Dog Trials was Arthur N. Allen of McLeansboro, Illinois. He is to participate again this year, together with E. A. Brumley of Des Moines, Iowa. These trials

are held for the purpose of breed improvement.

By the time this is in print, of course, these three events may be history, but we do want to point out that these projects are for the betterment of lamb and wool production.

—Raymond Anchordoguy  
April 17, 1953

## Idaho Growers Pleased With Woosley Appointment

**I** want to take this opportunity to express the pleasure of the livestock people of Idaho over the appointment of Edward Woosley to the job of Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Ed has been Idaho State Land Commissioner for the last six years and in that job he has become well known to practically every range livestock man in the State. I will not dwell on his qualifications for the job as this will undoubtedly be carried in many papers and livestock publications, including the National Wool Grower, but I want to assure sheepmen everywhere that Secretary McKay's choice is a good one. Ed is a friendly man, he is a fair man, and he cannot be pushed around. In his job in Idaho handling State lands he has had, on a smaller scale, many of the same problems he will be facing in the Bureau of Land Management.

—John Noh  
April 23, 1953

## Oregon Confident of Future

**W**E are experiencing one of the worst springs in many years from the standpoint of feed and water in this part of Oregon. After a very mild winter through January and February, the past six weeks have been very cold and dry with lots of north wind. Our feed is seriously short and considerable supplementary feeding is required to keep the lambs in any kind of condition. I am afraid that we may see substantial losses in lambs if this weather continues. We need rain and warm weather badly.

At present, I believe approximately 75 percent of our water holes on the public domain are dry. These were developed both by private permittees and the Bureau of Land Management and have been of very great value toward a more balanced utilization of our grazing lands. The present water shortage is forcing many sheepmen to haul water to where they do have some feed.

The lamb crop throughout this area gen-

erally is good, with the exception of a few cases where heavy losses were sustained due to severe storms.

A substantial part of the 1953 wool clip is under contract at this time. This is in contrast to the market last year when practically no wool was sold before shearing. In our immediate area, most sales were made at 58 to 61 cents. However, several contracts were made earlier in the central part of the State at 50 to 55 cents. This early contracting would seem to indicate a feeling of optimism in the wool market, at least by some firms. There still seems to be a sharper demand for fine wool with a marked premium for this type.

In spite of our many adversities, I feel the sheepmen are in a much better position, for the long pull, than the cattlemen and I do have a great deal of confidence in the future of the sheep business. If we can improve our wool situation, and I am very hopeful that we can, through the efforts of The Allied Wool Industry Committee, and can increase the consumption of lamb just one pound per person, what a great difference it will make to our industry.

—John V. Withers  
Vice President  
Oregon Wool Growers Assn.  
April 18, 1953

## In Memoriam

**FRANK BROWN, SR.**

**P**IONEER Oregon stockman, Frank Brown, Sr., died in McMinnville, April 13, at the age of 86. Mr. Brown, who came to Oregon in 1888 from Canada, was one of five founders of the Pacific International Livestock Show and one of the most famous early Oregon stockmen and a widely known Yamhill County farmer.

In 1897 Brown took charge of the Oakhill farm, owned by Charles E. Ladd, who had brought him to Oregon, and in 1908 he purchased Craigilea Farm west of Carlton. In 1929 he bought Footbill Farm and sold it in 1939, building a home in Carlton in 1940.

He was one of a group of five men who started a little livestock show in 1912 at the Portland Stockyards, nursed it along until it finally developed into the Pacific International, one of the world's largest livestock shows. Mr. Brown was the first president of the Pacific International, in addition to being a prize winning exhibitor and top judge at livestock shows throughout the Nation. Two children survive, Frank Jr., of Carlton and Mrs. Jean Wills, Portland.



# this month's Quiz

## "ARE SPECIAL LAMB CAMPAIGNS EFFECTIVE?"

### Special Promotion Kept Lamb Market Steady in California

THE California Wool Growers Association, in cooperation with the Imperial Valley Lamb Feeders Association, carried on a lamb promotion program from January through March, 1953.

Early in the year, it was evident that in view of the heavy marketings of beef cattle at continually lowering prices, promotion would be needed to facilitate marketing of some 170,000 winter-fed lambs off the green alfalfa pastures of the Imperial Valley.

The Imperial Valley Lamb Feeders Association raised funds with which they instructed the California Wool Growers Association to contact radio, television and newspapers, telling the consuming public of the abundant supply of lamb available.

With the counsel and help of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and with the cooperation of the American Meat Institute, University of California Extension Service, Western States Meat Packers Association, California Chain Stores Association, supermarkets and independent retailers, the California Wool Growers Association launched an intensive public relations campaign.

The majority of lambs on feed in California were in the Imperial Valley which is adjacent to the Greater Los Angeles Metropolitan Area with its 5,000,000 population. It was therefore decided that due to this proximity, the concentration of marketings would be made in the Los Angeles-San Diego area, although the San Francisco Bay District, Sacramento and Fresno sections would also be important.

All possible outlets of information were contacted immediately, and a representative of the California Wool Growers Association made personal contact with home economics editors of the Los Angeles Metropolitan newspapers, radio and television stations, home economists of large companies, Retail Grocers Association, The Southern California Restaurant Association, Chain Stores Association, and the heads of the meat departments of chain stores and supermarkets.

Results of the campaign show that from

January through March, the California Wool Growers Association distributed some 30,000 lamb recipe folders and 550 wall-size lamb charts, provided by the National Live Stock and Meat Board and American Meat Institute. The newspaper, radio and television stations were the main outlets for the folders. The lamb charts went to retailers. During this same period eleven of California's leading daily newspapers carried nearly 400 column inches, featuring lamb and ways to prepare it. The combined circulation of these newspapers is 2,289,500.

Television stations in the Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco areas devoted more than 7 hours to lamb promotion. Radio farm editors in all major California cities did an excellent job of participating in the program through their broadcasts.

Marketings of U. S. lambs under Federal inspection, December, 1952, through March, 1953, totaled 919,000 head greater than during the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 24 percent. At the same time, beef slaughter increased by 982,000 head over the same period a year ago, also an increase of 24 percent.

In spite of the fact that dressed beef dropped almost 10 cents per pound and in the face of heavy marketings of beef and lamb, the California market on light weight dressed lamb seldom varied more than a cent or two. However, heavy lamb carcasses were discounted as much as 6 cents per pound. The New York dressed lamb market dropped off early in January and failed to gain any appreciable strength until late March. As a result, thousands of winter-fed lambs moved into California from Nebraska and Colorado.

The mid-west lambs carried a full wool pelt and were lighter than the Imperial Valley lambs which had only a Number 1 pelt. The greater pelt value and lighter weights made the Colorado-Nebraska lambs popular with West Coast packers and retailers.

Retailers were urged to use the heavier lamb carcasses and relief was sought through the Quartermaster Corps. Chain stores in the Los Angeles area which ordinarily didn't handle lambs over 50 pounds upped their limit to 55 pounds. Some of

the supermarkets and independent retailers were handling 65 pound carcasses.

Due to heavy lambs and the early marketing of the first California spring lambs because of the drought, many of the Imperial Valley lambs which were still on feed in March went east at reduced prices.

At the beginning of the campaign there were complaints from home economist editors in the Los Angeles area that lamb in retail markets was not of the abundant supply that they had been promised.

The results show that there must be an orderly marketing and continuous topping out of the heavier lambs off alfalfa in order to maintain a good supply and steady market, avoiding a glut of the heavier product.

—Jim Murphy,  
Director of Lamb  
Promotion

### Denver Lamb Market Held Despite Increased Kill

THERE were a lot of lambs on feed late in December, including normal numbers and also ewe lambs that ranch men had elected to sell rather than keep for replacement purposes. So the directors of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, after a meeting on December 19, 1952, decided to face the issue with a Lamb Merchandising Campaign.

Realizing that news items create retailer and consumer demand, we thought out some bases for feature stories. Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado and Governor Robert B. Crosby of Nebraska helped us out in fine style by signing proclamations designating Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lamb Week.

Then it was decided to make the Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lamb Season an annual event and to begin it with the carlot sale of fat lambs at the National Western Stock Show each year the middle of January. The Stock Show agreed to change the auction date from Wednesday to Tuesday, thus the lamb sale would meet with competition from no other livestock sale. Tuesday being a blank day from the radio and press standpoint, we knew they would welcome this opportunity for coverage. As President-elect Eisenhower was to take office the day of the sale (January 20) we



arranged to have killed, dressed and delivered one lamb from the Junior Feeders Association lambs to Governor Dan Thornton, who presented the lamb to the President-elect at the Governors' conference, which was his last official act before

the week following Stock Show. Their promise fulfilled consisted of their running paid advertisements on Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lamb in 96 papers in this area, and instructing each and every one of their stores to feature lamb. The result of this

stores, hotels, restaurants, and retail outlets to follow suit. The Burtis Packing Company of Montrose, Colorado, as an example killed and distributed 200 locally fed lambs in their area.

The press and radio were furnished a complete list of dates, times and events and cooperated to a marvelous extent. Press clippings are too numerous to mention. We have recorded 346 minutes of radio time; 5 television shows, in which Bill Olson of the National Live Stock and Meat Board was featured. The Meat Board furnished us mats of the various lamb cuts, which were featured in news items and used by newspaper advertising agencies to sell lamb ads to go along with the news. It was only with this material already compiled and ready for distribution by the Meat Board, that a great many of these feature articles were made possible.

The Colorado-Nebraska feeders ordered a very attractive silk ribbon badge to be worn by packing house salesmen, bankers, and retail outlets and the additional demand for these from El Paso, Texas to Reno, Nevada, Albuquerque, New Mexico, as well as Colorado area was so great, that we increased the order twice, distributing 5,000. The badges were worn by not only the butchers in the meat markets, but also the checkers at the check stand.

It has been brought out conclusively by remarks of the various small town papers that this is the first time they have received money directly from the sheep business in the form of advertising by the merchandisers who were asked to cooperate with the feeders in moving this vast supply of lamb.

Now the question is: Did it pay? Lamb hung around \$23.25 to \$22.25 and back up to \$23.75 during the two-month (January-February) period. Beef in the same period declined from \$30.50 to \$22.75 on the Denver market. Denver receipts of sheep and lambs for the months of January and February show a decrease of 16,279 head. The increase in kill at Denver was 20,940 head, or twice the weekly kill of any week of 1952. The Federal slaughter increased 369,297 head, which takes into consideration the decrease of the last week of February, which was 21,571. So the campaign was carried on during the peak increased numbers killed.

Colorado-Nebraska can look with pride and selfish-interest on the leadership, time and expenditure in holding the lamb market, but also has to recognize that California and Oregon did a mighty fine job during the same period. —Mike Hayes

## EXECUTIVE STATEMENT

### COLORADO-NEBRASKA FED LAMB SEASON

January 20 to May 1, 1953

The sheep raising and lamb feeder industries hold an important place in the economy of Colorado. At the present time there are almost a half million head of lambs on feed in Colorado. A healthy feeder industry contributes greatly to the welfare of this State. The Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association is sponsoring the observance of the period of January 20 to May 1 as Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lamb Season, thereby encouraging the use of lamb in feeding a nation with nutritive meat, containing all the vitamins, proteins, nitrogen, and iron necessary for a balanced diet. Also helping clothe a nation in wool and assisting in the feeding and clothing of our armed forces of the United States and other nations.

It is entirely fitting and appropriate that assistance should be given to this Colorado industry by focusing public attention upon the use of lamb as an article of diet and the benefits which accrue to other phases of our country's welfare by reason of a thriving lamb feeder industry.

Now, therefore, I, Dan Thornton, Governor of the State of Colorado do hereby approve the designation of the period of January 20 to May 1 as

### COLORADO-NEBRASKA FED LAMB SEASON

and I urge all citizens to make the greatest possible use of this food, not only during this time, but that they may become better informed of the nutritive and delectable qualities of lamb for use throughout the entire year.

(Seal)

DATED at Denver, Colorado, this  
fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1953.

DAN THORNTON,  
Governor.

inauguration. This of course brought lamb in the news nationally.

The chain stores (for instance Safeway) assured us of their wholehearted support at the sale, and said they would advertise and merchandise lamb throughout this dis-

bang-up campaign has been a feature written up by Safeway Stores nationally as a yardstick of what can be done in a producer-consumer campaign. This not only stimulated tremendous sales in their stores, but also led the way for a great many other

May, 1953

## A an P Stores Push Lamb

**W**OMAN'S Day," published by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Chain Stores, carried a nice article on lamb in the April issue. This isn't the first such lamb story either; several months back they featured the cheaper cuts. I think they do a nice job on lamb. We have been able to get some delicious lamb roasts which fill the bill for us since they are not as large as the leg of lamb. We find them economical, as sliced cold, they make delicious sandwiches, and I have a good recipe for using left-over lamb with barbecue sauce. I've found in the papers here that wool fashions receive much space in the women's section as well as lamb in the recipe department. I, of course, am very much aware of such publicity, and I do think they do more with it back here than the papers farther West.

—Betty Zimbo Haire,  
Notre Dame, Indiana

## "Lamb Day" . . . An Auxiliary Promotion Project

**L**AMB Day" was promoted in Heber, Utah, on April 17 through the local Auxiliary of the wool growers' organization. Mrs. Dorothy Christensen was elected chairman of the event with Sylvia Coleman as assistant.

Mrs. Christensen had posters and signs printed for the local grocery stores and made arrangements to have Miss Elna Miller of the Utah State Agricultural College Extension Service give a demonstration on the cutting, preparing, and cooking of lamb.

All the local butcher shops were asked to cooperate in supplying lamb particularly for "Lamb Day." A special request was made to have a supply of lamburger on that day. Posters on the proper cuts of lamb, furnished by the National Meat Board in Chicago, were given to the butchers for display purposes.

An article advertising "Lamb Day" and the demonstration to be given by Miss Miller was placed in the local weekly newspaper. Local merchants also ran special ads featuring lamb.

About 72 women were present at the demonstration given by Miss Miller with Mrs. Mary Bacon, local home demonstration agent, assisting. All who attended the demonstration received a cookbook "All About Lamb," and leaflets "Let's Have Lamb," and "You Can Reduce," which were obtained from the Meat Board. The Extension Service printed a leaflet containing all

the recipes prepared at the demonstration. Several different leaflets were also placed with local butchers to be given to consumers.

Miss Miller told of the various cuts of lamb and from which part of the animal they were taken. She encouraged the homemaker to buy and make use of the cheaper cuts of lamb. She pointed out that the best results were obtained by cooking meat at a low temperature, about 300°F. She also explained the various methods of cooking meat, i.e., dry heat, moist heat, and in fat.

Miss Miller prepared several lamb dishes:

Barbecued Lamb Hash, Lamb Stew with Barley, Baked Lamb Loaf, Roast Lamb Breast with Rice Stuffing, Spiced Shoulder of Lamb, and Cushion Shoulder of Lamb. A sample of all the dishes was given to the ladies present.

A roast lamb breast with rice stuffing was given as a door prize which was won by Mrs. Elsie Hertell. The Auxiliary presented Miss Miller with the cushion shoulder of lamb which she had prepared.

Local merchants report that the sale of lamb has considerably increased since the promotion and demonstration given on "Lamb Day."

—Phyllis Christensen

## LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH Lamb Supreme joins with Spring Vegetables for a May Menu



Lamb Supreme in Potato Baskets

Lamb Supreme in Potato Baskets

Buttered Carrots

Peas

Perfection Salad

Butterhorns

Butter or Margarine

Rhubarb Pie

Coffee

Milk

### LAMB SUPREME

2 pounds boneless lamb shoulder, cut in cubes

2 tablespoons lard or bacon drippings

Water to cover

½ teaspoon salt

½ teaspoon dill seed

½ cup fresh or canned mushrooms

1 cup sour cream

½ teaspoon vinegar

Flour

6 potato baskets, noodle nests or

1 No. 2 can Chinese noodles

Brown meat in lard or drippings. Cover with water. Season with salt and add dill seed. Cover and simmer 1½ hours or until tender. Remove meat. Add mushrooms, cream and vinegar to liquid remaining in pan. Thicken with flour to gravy consistency. Add meat to gravy. Serve in potato baskets, noodle nests or on Chinese noodles. 6 servings.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD  
Department of Home Economics

The National Wool Grower

# April Lamb Market

THE transition month between the fed and spring lamb seasons was a good one generally. With the exception of the week ended April 11, when lower wholesale dressed prices took those for live lambs down 50 cents to \$1 on practically all types, the April lamb market was one of steadily advancing prices which in the fourth week reached the highest points in some instances since last October.

Influencing factors were the sharply advancing wholesale dressed market after the second week and light receipts. Hog prices also boomed during the month but large runs of fat cattle created a weak market for that class of stock.

Choice and prime spring slaughter lambs between 70 and 95 pounds sold largely in the range of \$23.50 to \$25 the opening week of April, with a few lots bringing \$25 to \$28. Some weighing 55 pounds downward for the Easter trade brought as much as \$40. The choice and prime grade lambs sold between \$25.50 and \$26 the second week with Kansas and Arizona lambs taking the high figure. A load of choice and prime 86-pound Kansas spring lambs sold at \$26.25 during the third week at Omaha and on April 27th, 90-pound Kansas choice and prime springers brought \$27.55 at that market. Good and choice spring lambs sold within a price range of \$22.50 to \$25.50. A few good and utility spring lambs sold the third week of the month between \$20 and \$23.50.

Choice and prime fed woolled lambs weighing 93 pounds reached \$25.50 during the month, the highest price since last October. Early in the month they sold as low as \$21 for under 110-pound weights. Good and choice fed woolled lambs, 93 to 113 pounds, bulked between \$22 and \$23.75 but reached \$24.75 at Omaha on the 28th. Cull and utility woolled lambs sold between \$15 and \$21 early; later mostly \$18 to \$21.

Choice and prime fed lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts, weighing 106 to 113 pounds sold the 27th in a \$23.25 to \$24 price range. Earlier 85- to 108-pound weights sold between \$19 and \$22.50. Good to prime grades with No. 1 and 2 pelts were bringing \$20 to \$22.75 around the middle of the month; later shorn lambs with No. 2 skins were as high as \$23.50. Good and choice fed lambs, from 75 to 90 pounds, bulked at \$20 to \$22.50 at the opening on the month, with heavier shearing lambs going at \$21 to \$22.75. Later in the month (the 23rd) 74- to 88-pound lambs brought \$21 to \$22 a head.

Woolled slaughter ewes in the good and choice class, sold between \$8 and \$10.75, the latter being the highest price since last June at Denver. The ewes weighed 105 pounds. Good and choice shorn ewes sold between \$6 and \$10.00; cull and utility kinds between \$4 and \$9.

Several lots of short-term breeding ewes brought \$16 a head. Some sold at \$11.50 per hundred, and a few ewes with lambs

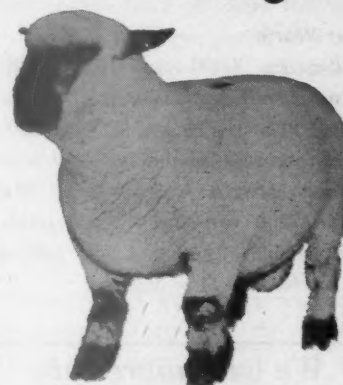
at side, brought \$21 a pair. These transactions were reported in the first week of the month. At Denver on the 27th they were paying \$9 to \$10 for short-term breeding ewes.

## COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

### California

Some 10,000 to 12,000 spring lambs were contracted in the Riverside area the last week of March at \$24, delivered and weighed at Los Angeles. Other lambs were contracted at that figure, f.o.b. ranch and railhead, with a 3 percent shrink. Two thousand head in the Bakersfield area also brought that price the next week. Choice

## Hampshire Ewes — Outstanding —



Our top-selling Hampshire at  
1952 National Ram Sale

We Offer at Private Treaty Up to  
50 Ewes of Same Breeding As Our  
1952 National High-Selling Stud  
and Range Pen and Second High  
Registered Pen

**POOLES'**  
**Magic Valley Hampshires**  
Jerome - - - Idaho

## HAMPSHIRE

Grand Champion Wether Chicago Inter-  
national three times in last five years:  
Grand Champion Pen, twice.

*Hampshire Sires Are Today's  
Top Value in Lamb Production  
for Quality and Weight.*

Breeder's list and information of  
American Hampshire Sheep Assn.  
72-W Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1953	1952
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Three months.....	3,567,000	3,003,000
Week Ended .....	April 18	April 19
Slaughter at Major Centers .....	218,813	172,913
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Woolled):		
Choice and Prime .....	\$23.65	\$28.95
Good and Choice .....	22.90	27.78
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds .....	45.40	60.00
Choice, 40-50 pounds .....	45.30	60.00

### Federally Inspected Slaughter — March

	1953	1952
Cattle .....	1,299,000	927,000
Calves .....	535,000	397,000
Hogs .....	4,962,000	5,776,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,190,000	971,000

May, 1953



and prime spring lambs in the San Joaquin Valley sold between \$23 and \$23.50. Practically all of these lambs were fat and ready for immediate delivery. In the Sacramento Valley bulk of the sales of good to prime spring lambs were at \$22.50 for immediate and short-term delivery; a few of the best choice and prime lambs brought up to \$23. Bands of mixed fat and feeder lambs sold straight across at \$21 to \$22.

A band of 1200 yearling ewes with lambs at side were sold in the San Joaquin Valley at \$36 a pair, while around 350 aged solid-mouth breeding ewes brought \$12 a head.

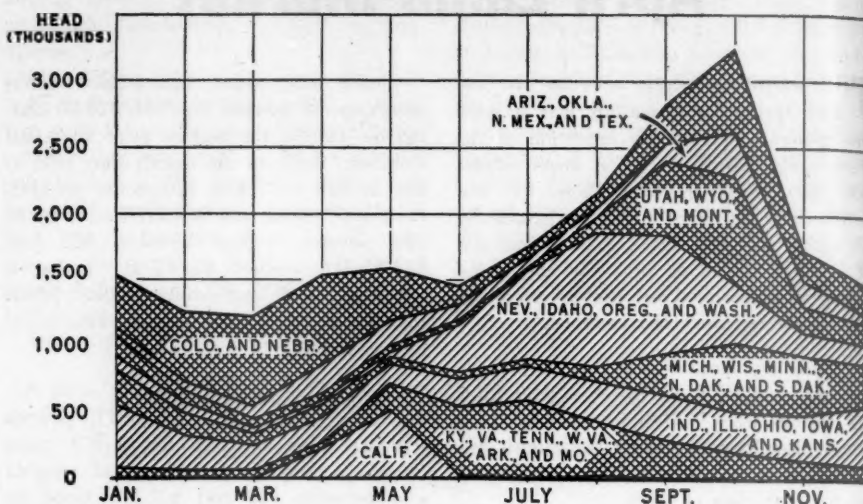
#### Washington

Old-crop lambs were pretty well cleaned up during the month but no contracting on the new crop was reported. The sales of old-crop fed shorn lambs were between \$20 and \$21; mixed grades and weights bringing \$19 to \$20 f.o.b. feedlot basis.

#### Fort Worth

Between 8,000 and 10,000 old crop mixed lambs were contracted in the Edwards Plateau area at \$17.50 to \$20. The lambs were out of the wool and to be delivered between late April and May 10. Some 1200 two and three-year-old ewes with lambs at side were also sold at \$20 a pair for mid-May delivery.

### Origin of Sheep and Lamb Receipts by Months



The marketing season for sheep and lambs varies considerably for the different States. Receipts are usually the largest in the fall months and prices highest during the March, April, May and June period. From May through November milk and grass lambs comprise the bulk of marketings. Fed lambs make up the major part of the market supplies from November through April.

—From Morrell Stockmen's Letter (March, 1953)

#### Montana

The first lamb contract was reported the first week of April. It covers 3200 mixed blackfaced lambs at 17.5 cents with fall delivery dates. Some 600 blackfaced, top quality ewe lambs have also been contracted recently to go to Kentucky this fall

at 20 cents plus commission.

Two lots of blackfaced yearling ewes were contracted early in the month at \$22 and \$23.50. They are to be delivered out of the wool about July 1st. Around \$25 was paid for 920 two-year-old whitefaced breeding ewes, immediate delivery.

### Chemists Help Relieve Animal Fat Surplus

AGRICULTURAL Research Administration chemists are finding new ways to help relieve the Nation's serious animal-fat surplus.

Meat processors and rendering plants pile up 5 billion pounds of animal fats every year. But the market has slipped. Vegetable shortenings have taken the place of lard. Detergents are nosing out soap, once a big outlet for inedible fats.

The Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry saw in these fats a raw material that might be modified chemically to suit the needs of a number of industries.

Products used in making vinyl plastics, poultry feed, and tin cans are among the recent discoveries.

Chemists of the Eastern Regional Laboratory found it's easy to turn fats into a good plasticizer, needed by plastics to make them pliable so they can be worked and molded without cracking. Hydrogen peroxide is used to treat the fatty acids from animal fats. This adds an extra oxygen atom to the fatty-acid molecule, and the result is epoxidized oil.

*We will appreciate  
your looking at*

## OUR RAMS

when you pass down the alleys at the  
38th National Ram Sale, Aug. 20 and 21 at  
Ogden, Utah

**BEAU GESTE FARMS**

**Roy B. Warrick & Son**  
OSKALOOSA, IOWA

## SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Allred's Practical Grassland Management .....	\$ 5.00
Belachner's Sheep Management and Diseases .....	10.00
Clawson's Western Range and Livestock Industry .....	3.50
Ensminger's Sheep Husbandry .....	4.00
Hults & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool .....	4.75
Kammlade's Sheep Science .....	6.00
Keller's Sheep Dogs, Their Maintenance and Training .....	4.50
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad .....	2.50
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding .....	7.00
Sampeon's Range Management .....	7.50
Saunderson's Western Stock Ranching .....	5.00
Seiden's Livestock Health Encyclopedia .....	7.50
Stoddart & Smith's Range Management .....	6.50
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire .....	3.50
Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails .....	10.00

For Sale by **NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**

414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

This new plasticizer makes the plastic last longer by absorbing hydrochloric acid, which causes cracks and discoloring.

The fact that a plasticizer makes up as much as 30 to 40 percent of a plastic indicates the importance of this find. Three big companies already are making epoxidized oil for the growing plastics industry, which now produces some 500 million pounds of plastics a year.

ARA-sponsored research, in cooperation with American Meat Institute Foundation, has shown that more animal fats also could be used in pet and poultry feeds. In fact, one maker of dry dog food is now using three tank cars of tallow a month.

Animal fats may replace palm oil for the bath in hot-dip tinning of cans. This bath helps give steel cans a thin, continuous coat of tin. Animal fats do this important job better and last longer.

It's even possible that fats will get back into the dishpan and the washing machine some day. In fact, chemists already have made detergents from animal fats, but the cost is too high at present.

—Agricultural Research

## Iowa Research Conference On Animal Reproduction

THE Department of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, is sponsoring a "Research Conference on Female Reproduction in Farm Animals" on July 7, 8, and 9, 1953. The program for this Conference was drawn up by Dr. Dennis T. Mayer, University of Missouri; Dr. Joseph Meites, Michigan State College, and Dr. R. M. Melampy, Iowa State College. The Conference is open to interested persons and further information may be obtained from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College.

During the three-day conference the following topics are to be discussed by various authorities from agricultural colleges and universities: Growth of the Follicle; Nervous Factors in Control of Ovulation; Environmental Influences on Ovulation; Influence of Nutrition on Ovulation; Gonadotrophic Activity of Pituitaries and Induction of Ovulation; Estrogens and Progesterone; Thyroid and Thyroprotein; Egg Transfer and Superovulation in Farm Animals; Motility Patterns in the Female Reproductive Tract; Fetal Mortality in Farm Animals; Factors Involved in Sterility of Farm Animals; and Problems in the Field of Physiology of Reproduction in Farm Animals.

## May 22: Targhee Meeting

THE second annual meeting of the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association will be held on Friday, May 22, 1953 at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

The following items of business are scheduled:

1. Action on assignment of Flock numbers to non-members
2. Final action on revised Standards for the breed
3. Election of officers—two directors—3 year terms. The terms of directors: Steve Thompson of Heppner, Oregon and Leo Pfister of Whitney, Nebraska, expire.
4. Report of secretary and treasurer
5. Set date and place for next annual meeting
6. Other business

J. E. Nordby, Director of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, is host for the meeting. An interesting and educational program is being arranged at the Station for Targhee breeders.

—William J. Boylan,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## Jr. Grand National Show

MORE than 1,000 Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club boys and girls attended the 1953 Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition in San Francisco's Cow Palace, March 28 to April 2.

Over 2,000 animals were sold the last two days of the event. Lamb entries totaled 1,013. The 170 prime lambs averaged 32.22 cents per pound; the 498 choice lambs, 25.23 cents and the 345 good lambs, 22.87 cents. The average on the total sold was 25.67 cents and was 5.43 cents above market price. Two lambs exhibited and sold by Lester Albright, 4-H Club member from Lyon County, Nevada and Future Farmer Don Ament of Sebastopol, California, brought 70 cents a pound from F. W. Woolworth Company.

A total of 489 head of cattle had an average of 26.24 cents per pound or 3.39 cents above market price. Top sale price in the cattle division of 35 cents a pound was paid for five prime steers. The average price per pound on the 601 hogs sold was 23.77 cents which was 1.61 cents above market price. Top price of 33 cents a pound was paid for four hogs.

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation was the host to a large banquet for the young exhibitors in the Palace Hotel on April 1.

These  
Young Rams  
Show Their  
Proud  
Breeding



**REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS**

*Smooth, long staple, open-faced*

**RAMBOUILLETS**

*Are my specialty*

**CLIFFORD OLSEN**

**EPHRAIM, UTAH**

## May Opens with Increased Confidence In Wool Market

MAY opened with some optimism about the wool market situation. Many wool dealers are reported as being slightly more confident about the future than for some-time past. The reason for this is aptly put in the April 20 wool letter of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane: "The more favorable outlook for a Korean truce and the announcement of the suspension of British stockpiling failed to send the market into a spiraling decline."

When the after-Easter wool auctions opened in Geelong, Australia, the week of April 3, prices were slightly off but before the closing sale that week they had recovered and prices at Sydney and Melbourne the following week were the highest for the entire season.

While prices were hard to determine because of the variations in cabled quotations, all reports were in agreement that

those paid for fine wool especially were peaks for the current season thus far. A difference of opinion exists on whether or not this strength will continue. Some observers inject the thought that with increased offerings in May, somewhat lower prices may prevail. Others believe that the strength will be maintained to the end of the current selling season, last of June.

The expected depressing effect of the Korean truce talks turned out to be a psychological one. "Economists and Government officials have striven to allay ridiculous fears," comments the Commercial Bulletin of April 2, "including the monstrous idea that peace and prosperity are incompatible. Economists have asserted that real progress of the country has been achieved under peace conditions."

"Adjustments from extremes are inevitable and the Administration is working to eliminate inflation that exists. But it is committed to a careful policy which will take steps to avert anything like a real depression and it has the powers to bolster the economy on signs of need. Moreover, the defense program hardly will be discarded, or weakened, precipitately. . . ."

"Earlier in the month, we expressed the trade idea that the domestic situation was based primarily on civilian, or peace, business, probably more than that abroad. It is encouraging to report, through The Wool Bureau from Bradford, that prices of wool have held well probably for the reason that 'aggregate wool demand has benefited only to limited extent by national defense measures in recent times'."

The underlying strength shown in recent Australian auctions, it is pointed out, gives further support to the conviction that wool is in "a relatively well-balanced statistical position." Stocks are estimated to be light in the major consuming countries in relation to the rate of consumption. The Dominion auctions have only two more months to run and the large stockpile of South American wools has been greatly reduced.

But even with every indication of a tight supply situation in regard to fine wool, particularly, no inclination is apparent on the part of the mills to build up inventories. Most of them continue the policy of buying only when they have orders to be filled and then asking for immediate delivery of the wools.

The women's wear business is good and the men's wear business is picking up, according to J. B. Wilson of Wyoming, who recently returned from an eastern trip. "For the first time in 18 months they were beginning to get orders for worsteds and,

of course, our big production in the West is worsted wool. How long this will last is anyone's guess but while it does last they are going to have to go out and buy wool to make up the goods."

## Sales in Producing Areas

### California

Sales of California wools during April included in the Range Sales Reports of the Production and Marketing Administration were:

For the week ended April 11: Around 5,000 fleeces of fine wool, French combing and staple, were sold at 68.5 cents, grease basis, with an estimated clean, Boston value of \$1.55. A small amount of lambs' wool sold at 45 cents in the Sacramento Valley.

For the week ended April 8: In the Sacramento Valley area a few small deals (around 2,500 to 3,000 fleeces all together) were made on fine, very light shrinking wool from growers of high reputation at 68.5 cents to 70 cents, grease basis, estimated to be around \$1.58 clean basis in Boston.

For the week ended April 25: A few small lots of fine, light shrinking wool and one large lot of about 5,000 fleeces, sold early this week at 68 cents, estimated clean cost landed Boston, \$1.50.

## EAR TAGS

Identify and protect your livestock. Write today for a "SALASCO" price list.



## Salt Lake Stamp

Company  
Dept. N W G

41½ W. 3rd So., Salt Lake City, Utah



## Triple Purpose Drench

Eliminates  
Stomachworms - Nodularworms  
Tapeworms

**SHEEP, GOATS, CATTLE**  
with single dose

Proven by scientific research to be effective for the removal of the above parasites. Backed by field reports to be highly effective with a single dose. Regarded as the outstanding drench on the market. Fasting is not necessary. Easily administered to both sheep and cattle.

Sold through Wilke Dealers  
or Direct. Price \$5.25 gal.

**WILKE**  
Dependable

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM  
& VETERINARY PRODUCTS  
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI

## FOR TOP QUALITY PANAMA RAMS . . .

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Western Headquarters  
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Buyers were very active in California the last week of April. The A. T. Spencer Romeldale clip of half blood with some three eighths, sold at 79 cents per pound, apparently the top for 1953 wools thus far. The Frank C. Clarke clip of around 1200 fleeces, sold at 75 cents for No. 1 wool and 60 cents for No. 2 and buck wools, and the all staple wool clip of Ernest Michael, at Willows, also brought 75 cents.

#### Colorado

There has been some continued wool trading, particularly in the northwestern Colorado country, Secretary Brett Gray wrote on April 27. These sales have varied from 45 to 62 cents. Trading was also continuing in the San Luis Valley at about the same prices as indicated last month (50 to 56 cents).

Some clips around Craig and Steamboat Springs at 61 to 63 cents were also noted in the range sales report of the PMA for the week ending April 25.

#### Idaho

Two sales of Idaho wools late in March, one of 5,000 fleeces at 56 cents and the other of 6,000 fleeces at 55 cents, have been reported by Secretary M. C. Claar. The Parma wool pool of 17,000 fleeces brought 55.4 cents on April 23.

#### Montana

Over 46,000 fleeces were sold the last days of March in Montana in a price range of 50 to 70 cents. The only sale at 50 cents was that of 1,000 fleeces and the two sales at 70 cents covered 6,700 and 3,000 fleeces. All of the other sales except four were 60 cents or above. While activities subsided at the month's end, as in other localities, the First National Bank at Great Falls on April 11, said that one Boston firm was "still actively engaged in acquiring wool but at somewhat lower prices than prevailed when the activity was at its peak."

One lot of 900 fleeces in the Wilsall area brought 67 cents and another of 3,000 fleeces in Ringling made 68 cents the first few days of April. Sales of 13 lots of wool totaling 11,100 fleeces were made around April 7 at various Montana points between 50 cents (one lot of 500 fleeces) and 60 cents. The latter price was paid for 7 lots of various sizes. In the Cut Bank area 12,400 fleeces brought 62½ cents on April 27.

A few small flocks were shorn before lambing and 50 to 55 cents was paid for this 10 months' wool, according to one

report. We do not know whether any of these early shorn clips are included in the lower priced wools covered above.

#### Nevada

"There was a flurry of contracting in Nevada around the week of March 16 at which time practically all of the large clips were sold at prices ranging between 55 and 62 cents," Secretary John E. Humphrey reported on April 23. "There has been no recent activity to my knowledge. Most shearing is done after lambing, in late May or early June, and quite probably the buyers will return during shearing to pick up the few remaining clips."

#### New Mexico

About 125,000 pounds of wool grown in the Artesia section of New Mexico sold recently, mostly in small lots, at 51.5 to 71½ cents per pound. The clean, landed Boston, prices for the good fine wools in

these sales are estimated to be \$1.70 upward.

The A. D. Jones Debouillet clip of 28,000 pounds was said to have been sold recently at around 55 cents a pound.

About two million pounds of wool will be shown and offered for sale in Roswell on May 5.

#### Oregon

Mixed clips in Oregon have been selling at between 56 to 62 cents lately, with a clean, landed cost, Boston, of \$1.65 for the fine and half-blood wools.

#### South Dakota

Rumors of a few sales of early shorn wool in the Belle Fourche section at 62 to 65 cents were current the latter part of the month. In the fleece wool sections of Minnesota and eastern South Dakota, shearing had started and was fairly general the latter part of April. Growers were



We will be selling another **QUALITY** consignment of **COLUMBIAS** at the **NATIONAL RAM SALE**, Ogden, August 20 and 21.

**MARK BRADFORD**

## Columbias

← We had the Champion Pen of 3 Ewes at the National Columbia Show in '46, '47 and '48; Champion Ram and Champion Ewe in '51.

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UTAH**

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**MEN'S SHIRTS  
WOMEN'S SPORTSWEAR  
LOUNGING ROBES  
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**"Always Virgin Wool"**

**At Your Dealers**

**Pendleton Woolen Mills  
Portland 4, Oregon**

## COLUMBIA SHEEP

*The All American Breed*



Attention:  
*Columbia Breeders and Buyers!*  
1953 National Columbia Show-Sale  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota  
October 5-6

**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**  
Alma Esplin, Sec'y, Box 315, Logan, Utah

receiving from 47 to 52 cents for these wools.

#### Texas

The wool market strengthened in West Texas the first full week in April. Between 500,000 and 600,000 pounds of 12 months' wool and at least 22,000 fleeces of 8 months' wool were reported contracted on the 8th. Prices paid for the 12 months' wool were around 73.5 to 76.5 cents a pound; the latter figure is believed to be the peak in Texas thus far this season. Prices for the 8 months' wools were around 66.5 cents a pound.

#### Utah

Around 60,000 pounds of Jericho wools (Fountain Green) sold the latter part of April at 60 and 60.5 cents a pound. Reported also were two sales of Utah wool at 62 cents and one at 64 cents per pound, all fine wools.

#### Washington

Secretary A. E. Lawson reported on April 22 that the wool market was active prior to April 4 with a number of clips selling at 51 to 54 cents. There were no transactions for a couple of weeks but around the middle of the month a mixed clip of 80,000 pounds sold at 57 cents for the fine and half blood wools; for the three-eighths and quarter blood, 53 cents; all prices delivered Portland. An eastern Washington clip of fine, light shrinking wool brought 65 cents several weeks ago.

#### Wyoming

"We understand that a small amount of 1951 and 1952 wools from Wyoming was moved out of the loan program at prices believed to net the grower slightly more than he would have received," Assistant Secretary W. K. Heinbaugh reported on April 25. "Considerable wool was moved in the fine and fine medium wool producing areas of the State up to the time when talk of a Korean truce again broke out. At that time, sales and contracting stopped abruptly and we have heard of nothing since. Up until then, it is estimated that quite a fair percentage of the Wyoming clip was moved. We have heard reports that up to 50 percent of the wool in the Casper and Rawlins areas and the biggest portion of the wool in the Big Horn Basin have been sold or contracted. It has been estimated that between 25 and 35 percent of the 1953 Wyoming clip has now been moved. Prices of these wools range from 50 to a high of 58 cents per pound. The high price of 58 cents per pound was received for one of the larger clips in the

## Wool Bureau President Wins Award



Winner of the Brookfield Clothing Academy Award for the best public relations job in the textile and clothing industries, President F. Eugene Ackerman of The Wool Bureau (seated third from left) is shown with other winners and candidates for awards at the presentation dinner in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

**F. EUGENE** Ackerman, President of The Wool Bureau, has won the Brookfield Clothing Academy Award for outstanding achievements in public relations in the textile and clothing industries, and has been named runnerup in the voting for the Academy's Honorary Award.

The public relations award is presented for "the story, campaign or idea, originating at the mill, manufacturing or retail level, which most forcefully makes men aware of the importance of their appearance."

Mr. Ackerman was selected for the citation by a Board of Awards, consisting of industry leaders and spokesmen for major clothing and textile groups. He received the Academy's "Oscar" at a dinner (April 13) in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Meeteetse area. Much of the wool around Casper was contracted at from 52 to 55 cents per pound and from around Rawlins at 50 to 53 cents. It is interesting to note that in the recent sales and contracting in Wyoming practically all of the wool taken was fine and fine medium. We have heard of little or no three-eighths or coarse wools being sold.

"A 38,000 pound clip from the Pine-dale area is reported as grossing 80.05 cents per grease pound under the Government loan program. This wool was predominantly fine and half blood, with about 22 percent of coarser wools. It was very light shrinking and netted the grower 71.7 cents per grease pound. This is the

Candidates for the Honorary Award were selected from all segments of the industry. The award, presented to "the individual whose personal influence was most beneficial to the industry," was won by Harry Riemer, Editor of the Daily News Record, New York.

The Academy Awards, ten in number, were established "to stimulate and provide incentive for new ideas, techniques and viewpoints tending to further the interests of the men's clothing industry at all of its levels; to focus attention on accomplishment by public recognition and thus broaden the application of progressive concepts and achievements, and to supply a need of great moment and continuing significance."

highest price that a 1952 clip has brought, according to our knowledge."

One report reaching the National Wool Grower is that the U. P. line wools in Wyoming are keeping everyone guessing as to shrink this year. With the dry open winter a good deal of dust moved but even though it gives the wool a frowzy and heavy shrinking appearance, in many instances such appearance proves deceiving. "Terrific variations from clip to clip, says our reporter, seem to be the case. In one instance of two lots of wool sold at the same figure because they appeared to be about the same shrink, there was a difference in fleece value from \$4.50 to \$6.25.

# The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB

WEAR WOOL... FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

## New Auxiliary Group, Reno Chapter Formed

ON Saturday, April 18, Mrs. Alfonso Sario was hostess to a group of ladies identified with the wool growing industry at a luncheon in the Nevada Room of the Mapes Hotel in Reno, Nevada. The purpose of the gathering was to organize a Reno Branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

Wool grower ladies present from Utah and eastern Nevada to help organize the Reno group were Mrs. J. T. Murdock of Heber City, Utah, National Auxiliary president; Mrs. Tony Smith of Salt Lake City, Utah, second vice president of the Utah Auxiliary; Mrs. Chandler Church and Mrs. Stanley Ellison of Elko, Nevada.

Mrs. Sario presided as chairman and officers elected for the Reno Branch Auxiliary were Mrs. Steve Landa, president; Mrs. Graham Sanford, vice president and Mrs. Paul Etcheverry, secretary.

Others listed as present were Mesdames Charles Aldabe, Raymond F. Borda, Arnold Carricaburru, Paul Flanigan, Lawrence Holland, John E. Humphrey, Marcelino Landa, Vernon Metcalf, Justo Munos, Robert Pruett, Joseph Sario, Harvey Sewell and the Misses Grace Dangberg and Beatrice Sario.

Mrs. Sario's luncheon table was centered with a beautiful arrangement of spring flowers in variegated colors, the place cards were tiny woolly lambs made by Mrs. Steve Landa and the favors were pink Camellias.

—Mrs. Vernon Metcalf

**Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to reach**  
**Mrs. Floyd T. Fox,**  
**Press Correspondent,**  
**National Women's Auxiliary**  
**Route 3, Silverton, Oregon**  
**by the 15th of each month.**

## Salute to Our President



Mrs. J. T. (Marvel) Murdock

MRS. J. T. (Marvel) Murdock was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association at Chicago, in December, 1952.

Marvel was born in Vernal, Utah, and spent her early years there, attending the Wilcox elementary schools and academy from which she graduated. When she became Mrs. Murdock, she moved to Heber, Utah. The Murdocks have five sons, all of whom are married. Two of the boys served in the Navy in World War II and two of them are now serving in the Air Force. The Murdocks are also very proud of their eight grandchildren.

To know Marvel, you would know that she loves life, the beauties of Nature, the fine arts and cultures, and the great out-of-doors. And her many blessings are always most generously spread to those about her.

She has been a member of the County Recreation Council and active in church and civic affairs.

Last, but not least, she is an ardent promoter of lamb and wool, backed with a sound knowledge of their production. For the Murdocks have been in the sheep business for forty years.

We salute you, Marvel, our President.

## COLORADO

MRS. B. Rex Hixson, Ordway, president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary, well-known Colorado ranch resident and active member of the National Auxiliary, reports she has evidence that contradicts claims of certain synthetic fiber manufacturers that their materials offer resistance to moths that wool does not.

Following is Mrs. Hixson's statement:

"Wool testing laboratory tests have shown that moth larvae eat both animal and synthetic fibers, which adds to the importance and necessity of discovering and perfecting a durable moth-proofing process that can be depended upon.

"We have been given all of the good and none of the bad publicity regarding blends of woolen and man-made fabrics. On December 12, 1952, in the Daily News Record we saw a double-page advertisement claiming that the blend mentioned 'exhibits all the virtues of wool and none of its vices.'

"On December 8, 1952, four days before a reliable chemical laboratory published accounts of tests in the Woman's Wear Daily, showing that moth damage is heavier in blends than in all-wool fabrics.

"The conclusions of these experts were that moth larvae will eat both the wool and the synthetic fiber when attacking a blended fabric and that they eat twice as much to get the vitamin intake they are seeking. Synthetics are not a food for moths as is wool. It's not that those pesky little moths like synthetics as a regular diet; it's just that they eat them to get the woolens and worsteds. Effective mothproofing of the blends and of straight synthetics is still a matter of research. Any soil in synthetic fibers is food for moths, and so

"We are advised to use more all-wool cloth and all-wool ready made garments, because blends of wool and synthetics do not lend themselves so well to moth proofing.

"One Denver yard goods establishment testified recently of a great loss in business due to an unexpected discovery of the presence of moths in the supply of synthetic yard goods.



"Moth proofing of the blends can be done only at a mill level now. Research is being continued in the hope that something new and more effective as a moth proofing agent for synthetics can be revealed in a few years. Moth proofing of all-woolen fabrics has been proven to retain its efficiency for five years or more.

"The more finely finished blends and the smoother and harder finished materials are more easily damaged because the synthetics are woven to cover the wool and in turn wool is used to make fabrics of synthetic fibers wearable."

Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, Colorado, heads the State sewing contest, "Make It Yourself-With Wool." She has distributed brochures and sent letters out over the State explaining the contest and prizes. She has as her District Chairmen: District 1, Mrs. Perry Christensen, 1151 Belford Avenue, Grand Junction; District 2, Mrs. Alex Benzal, 908 Colorado Avenue, Glenwood Springs; District 3, Mrs. Eva Martin, Sanford; District 4, Mrs. A. A. Colvin, Orchard Avenue, Canon City; District 5, Mrs. Charlotte Johnston, Pueblo Junior College, Pueblo; District 6, Miss Jackie O'Keefe, Chairman, Pilot Club of Denver, Denver 11; District 7, Mrs. Harold DeLaney, Fort Morgan; District 8, Mrs. Howard Beal, Limon, Colorado; and District 9, Mrs. Ray Farmer, Durango.

The State Style Revue finals will be held in Denver, November 30, 1953 with Colorado Woman's College hosts for the luncheon and style revue, and Daniels and Fisher Stores hosts for the banquet honoring the contestants.

#### CALIFORNIA

MRS. J. L. Fourness of Sacramento again directs the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest in California. As a special feature a Wool Princess Award is being offered a girl outstanding in general all-around attractiveness, National winners not eligible. In addition to the many prizes listed in the March issue of this magazine, a special award is being offered by the City of Paris, San Francisco, of shoes, hat, purse and gloves to match her costume.

In order to assure the continuance of this youth program the California Wool Growers Association for this year of 1953 is expending its efforts toward setting up a permanent financial foundation whereby all future contests will have adequate funds to provide the greatest educational benefits and attractive awards to encourage our future homemakers.

#### MISSOURI

TEN district elimination competitions throughout the State will precede Missouri finals to the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest to be held June 15 in Sedalia. Open to all girls from 14 through 22, the \$25,000 prize event is being staged this year for the first time in Missouri. Twenty sewing experts selected at the district eliminations will earn the chance to compete in the State finals, which will be conducted in conjunction with the Midwest Stud Ram Sale and Show in the Hotel Bothwell.

District contests will be held June 3 in Farmington and Clinton, June 4 in Camdenton, June 6 in Kirksville, June 8 in Springfield, and at dates to be determined in Bethany, Thayer, Hardin, Bowling Green and Cape Girardeau.

—Mrs. V. B. Vandiver,  
State Contest Director

#### TEXAS

TEXAS is again active in their promotion program. The following officers will carry out their year's work:

President, Mrs. Walter Pfluger, Eden; First Vice President, Mrs. Edwin S. Mayer, Sr., Sonora; Second Vice President, Mrs. R. P. Smith, Comfort; Treasurer, Miss Gladys Mayer, San Angelo; Secretary, Mrs. Scott Hartgrove, Paint Rock; Parliamentarian, Mrs. J. B. McCord, Coleman; Historian, Mrs. Conrad Holekamp, Junction; Education Committee, Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville; Lamb Promotion, Mrs.

John Alexander, San Saba; Legislative, Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Vancourt and Mrs. Blake Duncan, San Angelo; Publicity, Mrs. H. H. Saenger and Mrs. M. C. Puckett, both of Fort Stockton.

#### UTAH

THE Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary held an Executive Board meeting in April to iron out any difficulties the contest chairmen are having with the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest. Eight Chapter presidents and all executive officers were present.

The Salt Lake City contest will be held May 27 at the beautiful new University of Utah Home Economics Practice Home. The Davis High School contest will be held the last of May. Much enthusiasm is being shown at this school this year. The Utah State finals are to be held in connection with the Utah State Fair, September 23. Many application blanks are being sent in for the competition.

—Mrs. S. I. Greer, Salt Lake City, Utah

#### The Old Stock Cow

THIS original bit of philosophy by Pink Williams of Caddo, Oklahoma, was placed in the Congressional Record of March 3 by the Honorable Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota:

"Over on the side of the mountain there is an old stocker cow fighting for survival on a diet of dead leaves. Her calves have furnished great profits for the bankers, the commission houses, the packers, the meat markets, and the railroads. They have furnished food for our tables and our soldiers; their hides protect our feet.

"The owner of the old stocker cow is bankrupt because the last year's calf crop did not fetch enough money to bear the necessary expenses.

"Should the old stocker cow lose her battle for life, then her unborn calf will die with her and the people of tomorrow will miss her products and their profits.

"Don't preach efficiency to the rancher; that is the hell of it, he has been too efficient. Overproduction is part of his troubles. Another is Government bungling. Our stores are chock full of canned beef from the Argentine, and the importation of beef from Canada and Mexico also add to his troubles.

"While the United States is enjoying its greatest boom, the rancher and the old stocker cow are fighting to survive."



"I DON'T CARE WHAT THE 'NEW WONDER FIBER W' IS—I'M GOING TO STICK TO WOOL!"

—The National Wool Grower

# AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending April 20, 1953.

## ARIZONA

Dry and warm. Strong winds in lower Colorado River Valley on 17th damaged some tender crops and scarred citrus fruit. Cool weather of previous week retarded cotton and melon growth, but above-normal temperatures since have been favorable for all agricultural activities. Early wheat and barley nearly ready for harvest. Sorghum plantings coming along well.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged from near to below normal, with greatest negative departures in Sierra Nevadas and upper Sacramento Valley. Light to moderate precipitation occurred throughout State, except in southeastern interior. On north coast, light rains very beneficial for pastures and ranges; livestock good. In upper Sacramento Valley, rains very beneficial for most crops and grasses; however, below-normal temperatures not favorable. In lower Sacramento Valley, below-normal temperatures unfavorable for planting and development of crops; soils very dry in most districts, with irrigation continuing. In San Joaquin Valley, continued lack of adequate rainfall unfavorable for pastures and ranges. In Santa Maria area, grasses poor due to dryness; recent frost contributed to some light spots on strawberries. In Imperial Valley, warmer weather favored rapid crop growth; however, winds curtailed alfalfa hay-cutting operations and winds and low relative humidities contributed to rapid drying of soils and were unfavorable for cotton planting.

## COLORADO

Week cold and stormy. Precipitation, mostly snowfall, heaviest in north-central, none to very light in extreme south, near normal elsewhere. Frost or freezing at all stations. Winter grain, ranges, pastures, and alfalfa somewhat improved. Soil preparation and spring planting slowed. Livestock very good.

### Greeley, Weld County April 2, 1953

The range is very dry in eastern Weld County but the ewes wintered very well with supplemental feeding. Stacked alfalfa hay sells for \$20 to \$25 while baled goes for \$25 to \$30. This is from \$5 to \$10 cheaper than last year. We had very

May, 1953

good weather during lambing and were able to get sufficient help. It's mostly feed lot shearing in this section now but some range outfits have started. Contract shearing rate is 50 cents without board; it covers everything including sacking the wool. A few small clips of ewes' wool and about ten cars of mostly lambs' wool, sold recently. Most of the lambs' wool sold at 58 to 62 cents, grading medium fine to fine, and being mostly clipped from Texas and New Mexico lambs in the feed lots.

—L. M. Carlisle

### Hamilton, Moffat County April 17, 1953

The weather has been cold this month with not much forage growth. But, we have very good prospects for feed on the spring range this year. My sheep came through the winter in good shape and as far as I can tell, there have been no unusual losses this year from disease. Shearing will be done generally as soon as the weather permits. About 25 percent of the sheep have already been shorn.

Shearers receive the same rate as last year, 40 cents without board, double for rams. The contract rate is 50 cents and includes wrangling and wool sacking. Some half-blood and three-eighths-blood wool has been sold at 55 to 65 cents recently.

We had poor weather during lambing and help was scarce. A very small percentage of lambs were saved; about the same as last year. The asking price on fine wool yearling ewes is \$22 to \$26 but I have not heard of any recent sales.

We have more predators, less available labor, high expenses, more left-over hay—but plenty of hope and faith in the future of our industry despite these past adverse conditions.

—Ed. Clark

### Snowmass, Pitkin County April 17, 1953

During April we had two good rains followed by weather too cold to allow growth of feed. There is no new growth to speak of yet on the spring range. We need rain and warm weather. My sheep wintered in excellent condition and I have no unusual losses to report. Sheep have already been shorn here, with 32 to 34 cents being paid shearers. This includes trampers and tiers. A few large clips of mixed fine, half and three-eighths-blood wools sold from 55 to 60 cents.

—Christiansen Bros.

### Saguache, Saguache County April 27, 1953

We had a nice storm here about the first of April that helped the feed. The grass on the spring range is just starting as we are late here due to the altitude. Some shearing has been done and the rest will be done soon. Lambing has started and we have mostly good weather for it.

I haven't kept up with things too well, as I have no sheep at present. However, I intend to get back into the business this fall.

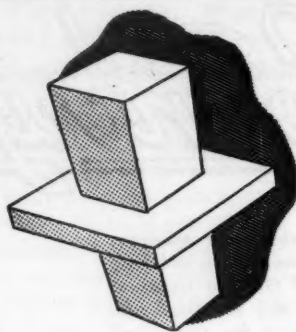
—D. M. Childears

## IDAHO

Precipitation very spotty, with only few reports of substantial amounts. Little growth of crops or range grasses. Some plowing and planting, but cold, windy weather retarded activities in many areas.

### Bellevue, Blaine County April 21, 1953

Several clips of from two to ten thousand fleeces, mostly three-eighths and quarter-blood, have sold at from 50 to 53 cents. One clip of 30 percent yearling wool brought 55 cents. Fine-wool yearling ewes recently sold for \$20 while \$25 was



## A SQUARE PEG IN A SQUARE HOLE

STANDARDIZATION IN  
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service to the individual, the com-  
munity, the nation ... whether the  
need be routine or emergency.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

paid for crossbred, whiteface yearlings. Shearing is completed in this area; 35 cents with board was paid shearers. The contract rate of 50 cents included wrangling, shearing and sacking the wool. Only shed lambing is done here, and this year help was plentiful and the weather warm.

The weather since April 1 has been cold and dry, and feed is short. The spring range, however, is improving rapidly, following recent showers and warmer weather. My sheep came through the winter in excellent condition with losses under average due to the mild winter.

Lower feed cost prospects combined with this year's excellent lamb crop (over 140 percent in some outfits) should leave us a little for Uncle.

—Mabel C. Saunders

### MONTANA

Cold, but much warmer last two days. Precipitation averaged near 0.25 inch in south-central and southeast, little elsewhere. Tillage and seeding delayed. Ground frozen in some sections of northeast. Soil moisture short in large areas of eastern two-thirds and some areas of west, but mostly adequate for seed germination. Cold weather retarding plant growth. Spring wheat seeding 15 percent done, barley 14 percent, but little seeding done in north.

### NEVADA

Light showers over northern two-thirds of State Thursday and Friday. Cool weather retarded growth and discouraged early planting. Soil moisture fairly good in north and west, but poor in south.

### NEW MEXICO

Clear to partly cloudy entire week, but only traces of precipitation. Temperatures averaged near normal first two days, and appreciably below normal on last day from Rio Grande Valley eastward, with hard freeze general in northeast and locally at higher elevations elsewhere. Abnormally warm and dry during mid-period. Windy most of week, with severe dust storms entire State on Friday. Winter wheat poor, with crop prospects fading daily; some being used for grazing. Ranges and pastures suffering badly from dryness in many areas.

### OREGON

Temperatures averaged below normal. Considerable cloudiness and scattered showers most of week. Too wet for farm work in poorly drained areas; good progress being made elsewhere. Farmers in east are spraying fertilizer and weed killer, plowing, seeding some grain, planting potatoes, and replanting sugarbeets. Grain planting near completion in lower areas of Columbia Basin. Pastures and fall-seeded grains retarded by cool weather. Pastures need additional moisture in southwest, but considerable green feed and ample stored feed available.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Cold; some record-low temperatures broken. Light to moderate rain and snow in west and south-central; heavy rain and snow in extreme southeast. Rain, snow and unseasonable cold limited field work for second week in succession. Soil moisture adequate. Subsoil moisture adequate in southern tier of counties; still short in most of east, central and extreme northwest. Too cold for grass and pasture growth.

### TEXAS

Cool and dry all week. Frost extended southeastward to line about from Dallas to Abilene on morning of 19th. Damage not yet determined, but minimized by wind. Strong winds most of week sapped soil moisture and stripped growing crops. Wheat deteriorated rapidly and time is running out since large area has virtually no surface moisture and no subsoil reserve. Cotton, corn, and sorghum planting gained momentum in north. Temperatures in south enabled fair to good progress of cotton and corn, but rain badly needed. Range and pasture feed ample in east; short in west. Rain and warmer weather needed in all sections.

### UTAH

Storm of moderate intensity Friday brought rain or snow to north, with amounts exceeding one inch at several stations. Subfreezing early in week, but fair and much warmer following storm. The moisture greatly helped range lands in north; continues very dry in south. Winter wheat stands, although improved, still show effects of the dry fall.

### WASHINGTON

Cold week. Crops in all sections retarded by low temperatures and lack of sunshine. Smudge pots used several nights in fruit sections. Estimates on fruit damage vary from slight to heavy. Slight frost damage to spring wheat in a few localities.

### Pullman, Whitman County April 20, 1953

We are through lambing here and were able to save about the same percentage of lambs as last year. The weather was dry but cold and plenty of good help was available. Shearing is now in progress with 30 cents being paid shearers with board; the contract rate of 40 cents includes fleece tiers and sackers. We sold our wool recently at 50 cents per pound. No recent sales of yearling ewes have been reported, although the asking price last fall was \$25.

The weather since April has been cold and dry. Feed on the spring range is fair but we need rain as the south slopes are drying up. My sheep wintered in good condition and on less supplemental feeding than usual.

Labor and feed is too high compared to prices of lambs and wool.

—C. A. Hood

### Adrian, Grant County April 19, 1953

The weather since April 1 has been very good and feed conditions on the spring range are excellent. My sheep came through in fine shape this winter. Shearing has already started here and 40 cents

The National Wool Grower



with board, as against 45 cents last year, is being paid shearers. We have finished lambing in this area and the percentage of lambs saved was much better this year. I believe I got 24 pounds a head in wool.

—Joe W. Hodgen

## WYOMING

Temperatures averaged considerably below normal. Moisture came as light, wet snows. Farm work delayed or halted. Surface moisture adequate; subsoil moisture still deficient. Cold, wet weather causing some losses of calves and lambs.

### Cokeville, Lincoln County April 25, 1953

Due to the low price for old ewes last fall there were more than usual kept through the winter. These old ewes wintered well and will be heavy producers. That, along with the good condition of the sheep, indicates that more than the usual number of lambs will be raised in these parts. There will be a big production of wool, too.

We had such light snowfall last winter that the winter range is lacking in moisture to grow a good new crop of feed. With poor winter range next fall, there will be a big shipment of old ewes and general cutting down of old ewes and stock sheep. Conditions on the range since April 1 have not been good, due mainly to snow and water shortage. Green feed is now getting a good start on the lambing range, however. The sheep are in good flesh for this time of the year, and losses have been less than usual. Only had to feed one car of corn and a car of soy bean pellets to ten winter bands during the winter.

Shearing will not be done until May and June in this section. The rate paid shearers is 30 to 37.5 cents with board. Last year 35 to 40 cents was paid. Lambing has just started and it looks as if we will have enough help to get by.

—Covey-Bagley-Dayton

### Gillette, Campbell County April 20, 1953

We have had very cold weather the past month and grass is slow starting. Range conditions will be good if it stops freezing nights so the grass can start. My sheep wintered in good shape but heavy supplemental feeding was necessary. Shearing has not started yet; will not begin until about the latter part of May. Small flocks have started lambing and the weather is cold, and help, hard to find.

—Harlie Cosner

### McKinley, Converse County April 17, 1953

We are having a fine wet snow at the ranch. We need moisture pretty badly all over Wyoming, and with the moisture, we need some warm weather. With the amount of moisture we've had and with warm weather, it would not be long until we had plenty of green grass. But the nights have been cold, and of course, there has not been too much moisture. We have a shortage of subsurface moisture, not only locally but throughout the State, and I guess throughout the West Coast. It's going to take a lot of moisture to restore the subsurface moisture.

—J. B. Wilson

## Utah Sheep Losses

A sudden spring snowstorm, combined with sub-freezing temperatures, the last week in April, killed several thousand head of recently shorn sheep in southern Utah. Reported losses varied all the way up to 1200 head in one flock. While losses might be severe in scattered instances, Secretary James A. Hooper of the Utah Association, said that generally the situation was not "too bad." The storm generally was of great value as the moisture was needed to bring on new grass.

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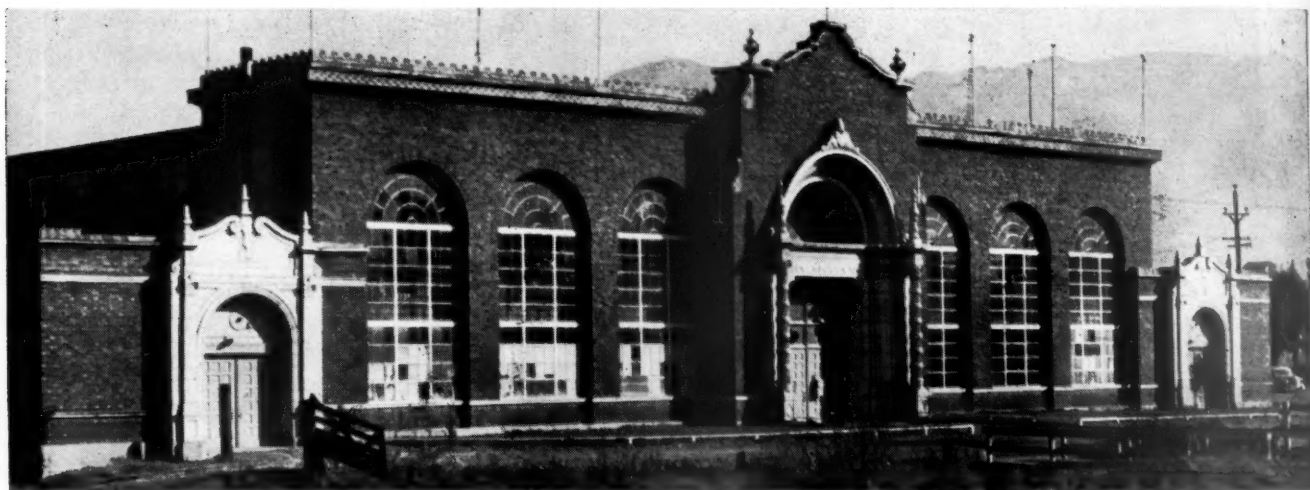
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